IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 56049.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R.A.S.

ALWAYS ASK FOR
ZIG-ZAG
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SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 8-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
8th Sept.	ARABIA	8391	.....	...
13th ,,	INDIA	8000	MACEDONIA ..	10509
20th ,,	ARCADIA ...	7000	.....	...
27th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000
4th Oct.	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE ..	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
18th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOREA	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

21st Feb.	CALEDONIA ..	8000	.....	...
28th ,,	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MARMORA	10500
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	10509	.....	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE....	8000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
4st Apl.	HIMALAYA...	7000	.....	...
4th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12000
18th ,,	VANITUA	11000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA....	10000
2nd May	CALEDONIA...	800	.....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th ,,	PERSIA	800	.....	...

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE. "A" rate.	SINGLE. "B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate.	RETURN. "B" rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES,	291 or 495	291 or 342-8		
,, LONDON	657 or 328	940-8 or 702		

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913

Steamers.	Tons	Capts.	Leave Bombay
Massilia ..	5091	J. Thomson ..	4th Sept
Olympia ..	5124	J. Kinnaird ..	17th Sept.
*Circassia..	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Oct
Scindia ..	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	15th Oct.
*Castalia..	6388	G. Mitchell ..	26th Oct.
*Elysia ..	6368	J. A. Coverley	11th Nov.
Massilia ..	5091	J. Thomson ..	29th Nov
Olympia ..	5124	J Kinnaird ..	13th Dec.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1914.

Steamers	Tons	Capt.	Leave Bombay
*Circassia..	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Jan.
Scindia ..	5106	Wm. Kelso ..	16th Jan.
*Castalia..	6388	G. Mitchell ..	31st Jan.
*Elysia ..	6368	J. A Coverley	24th Feb
Massilia ..	5091	J. Thomson ..	14th Mar.
Olympia ..	5124	J. Kinnaird ..	28th Mar
*Circassia	6722	C F. Osborne R.N.R.	6th April.
Scindia ..	5106	Wm Kelso ..	21st April.
*Castalia..	6388	G. Mitchell ..	2nd May
*Elysia ..	6368	J. A. Coverley	22nd May.

*Fitted with Marconi Wireless Telegraphy.

FARES

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said ..... ,,	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool ,,	578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ..... ,,	653	993
Bombay to Gibraltar ..... ,,	590	894
Bombay to Liverpool ..... ,,	605	957
Bombay to New York .... ,,	841	1,423
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez ..... ,,	446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

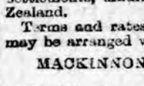
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers for Sailing Date Time Route via.
Dumra .....1,965 Thurs. 4th Sept. 9 a.m. direct.
Linga .....1,185 Friday 5th Sept. 5 p.m. direct.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly.)

S.S. "Dumra," 1,965 tons, on Thursday 4th September, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly).

S.S. "Barjora," 3,164 tons, on Thursday the 4th September, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on	
*Palamcotta	3413	Thursday	4th Sept.
†Lindula	3358	,,	18th Sept.
*Pentakota	3419	,,	2nd Oct.
†Pundua	3305	,,	16th Oct.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line

FOR COAST PORTS, COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "Chindwara," 5,192 tons, on or about 3rd September, 1913.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
6 September, 1913.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
French Mail Steamers.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on 1913
Polynesien	6385	Lalande	24th Sept
Dumbea	5685	P. de Boussac	22nd Oct
Ville de la Ciotat	6385	Lafont	14th Nov
Nera Lasseine ..	5685	.....	17th Dec

PASSAGE FARES (including table wine)

	1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single) .. Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return) .. ,,	891	743	405
To London (single) .. ,,	660	528	270
Do (return) .. ,,	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One Sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars, apply to—

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

MARITTIMA ITALIANA
(Italian Mail S. N. Co.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.
Regularly every 4 weeks on WEDNESDAY.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Porto Said	5167	Maganzini	30th Aug
P. di Piemonte .	6365	....	17th Sept
Porto Said ...	5167	Maganzini	15th Oct.
A Steamer	6000	.....	12thNov
....	6000	.....	10th Dec
		Papers)	1914.
....	6000	.....	7th Jan
....	6000	.....	4th Feb
....	6000	.....	4th Mar
....	6000	.....	1st April
....	6000	.....	29th ,,
....	6000	.....	27th May
....	6000	.....	24th June

RATES TO ITALY INCLUSIVE OF WINE BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Cl. Rs.	2nd Cl. Rs.	3rd Cl. Rs.
Single ticket. ..	450	350	165
Return tickets available 2 years.	675	525	247

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st class, Rs. 630, 2nd Class Rs. 590. Special rates for missionaries.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

Subject to alterations. For further particulars, apply to G. FERRERO, Agent, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

Natal Line of Steamers.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) via SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.

THESE Steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three or four berthed cabin amidships, for first class passengers only.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about
Umvolosi., ..	4500....	5th Sept. 1913.

Fare, Rs. 350 to Rs 380.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Amritsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities

Post Box No. 141. BOMBAY

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 415,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHAU (Kolantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs.1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED	Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED	Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 9,88,153
RESERVE FUND (in Govt Papers)	Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D.I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalia, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Ambala City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.
Manager,

Bombay, 29, Apollo Street

BRITISH MAKE.

HALF A DOZEN OF OUR STANDARD DESIGN.

IN GOLD

GOLD SAFETY BROOCH, Ivy leaf set whole Pearl ...	Rs.	7 8
GOLD BROOCH, HORSE-SHOE: in velvet lined case	Rs.	9 8
GOLD SAFETY TIE PIN, flat pattern	Rs.	4 0
GOLD BANGLE, solid Bamboo pattern, in case ...	Rs.	40 0
GOLD COLLAR CLIPS, per pair	Rs.	7 8
GOLD SCARF PIN, twisted rope, Heart shape ...	Rs.	5 8

IN SILVER

STERLING SILVER PHOTOGRAPH FRAME, Cabinet	Rs.	6 0
STERLING SILVER BABY'S RATTLE, ivory ring ...	Rs.	3 4
STERLING SILVER CIGARETTE CASE, curved pattern	Rs.	16 0
STERLING SILVER MOUNTED PIN CUSHION, Elephant or Pig	Rs.	3 0
STERLING SILVER CARD CASE, Gentleman's size	Rs.	10 0
STERLING SILVER PENCIL CASE, for flat cedar ...	Rs.	1 8

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.
DEALERS IN PRECIOUS STONES, WATCH-MAKERS, ENGRAVERS.
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOFORTES, TYPEWRITERS, NAPIER CARS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,000
RESERVE	£50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Rs. 50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow, Mandvi(Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager,

BANKS.

Comptoir National D'Escompte De Paris.

Post Box No. 45. Telephone No. 211

CAPITAL (fully paid up)	£8,000,000
SURPLUS	£1,520,300

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere, Paris.
LONDON:—52, Threadneedle St., E.C.

BRANCHES at LIVERPOOL and MANCHESTER and at all the principal towns of France and Madagascar; also at Bombay Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria and Port Said.

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, Ltd
UNION OF LONDON & SMITH'S BANK, Ltd.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and letters of credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris begs to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Main Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of the City, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, &c., on Government Paper and other Stocks Cashed for Customers, without charge if remitted home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise, &c.

L. COMBE.
Manager

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E C.

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 400,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G (Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E D Sassoon & Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq. (of Martin's Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED

loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150o	in cases.	These well known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150o	,, ,,	
Chester	125o	,, ,,	
Devoe's	125o	,, ,,	
Monkey	125o	,, ,,	

Elephant 125o in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

Retail Agents for Bombay.

Messrs. F. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS } SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY { LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND KARACHI.

PARSI NEW YEAR.

ORDERS FOR

CAKES ETC.,

NOW REGISTERED AT

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the inhabitants of Bombay, will be held in the HALL of the FRAMJI CAWASJI INSTITUTE, on SATURDAY, the 6th September next, at 5-20 P. M. (Bombay Time), for the purpose of making further representation to the Government of India on the question of separation of the Judicial branch of His Majesty's Service from the Executive branch; also on the recent developments touching Indians in South Africa.

D. E. WACHA,
C. H. SETALVAD,
AMIRUDIN TYABJI,
N. M. SAMARTH,
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 30th August, 1913.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees Seven per Share, on Ordinary Shares, for the half year ended 30th June, 1913, will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 23rd September, 1913, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 noon and 3-30 P.M., to the Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 15th instant, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, the 15th, to Saturday, the 27th September, 1913, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
BRADBURY & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 1st September, 1913.

ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT, BANDRA.

A FANCY FAIR will be held by the Daughters of the Cross from the 7th to 21st September next, and a VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, under the patronage of HIS GRACE The ARCHBISHOP of BOMBAY, will be given by the Pupils of the Convent, on September 19th and 20th.

The proceeds of the Fair and Concert will be devoted to the Building Fund of the New School.

Tickets for the entertainment costing Rs. 3, 2 and 1 respectively, can be had at the CONVENT.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE NEXT HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Club Members of the Western India Turf Club, will be held at the Race Course, Poona, at 3-30 A.M., on SATURDAY, the 20th September, 1913 (Governor's Cup Day).

By Order,
J. E. HUGHES, Major,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.

Poona, 23rd August, 1913.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

SCRAP IRON.

OFFERS are invited for the PURCHASE of 5,000 Tons of SCRAP WROUGHT IRON and CAST STEEL SCRAP. Of the 5,000 tons, 3,000 tons will be first class scrap and 2,000 tons second class scrap, including cast steel. The first class scrap consists of boiler sheets, tender tank plates, pieces of flat, round and angle iron, Locomotive fire boxes, panel plates, under-frames, &c., and second class consists of small pieces of iron and steel including rivets, bolts, dog spikes, buffer sockets and small cuttings, wheel centres, cast steel wheels, crossings &c., &c. The purchaser must be prepared to take delivery of the whole quantity within two months from date of acceptance of offer and pay 50 per cent. of total cost 15 days after his offer is accepted and the remainder before any delivery of any portion of the quantity mentioned can be made.

2. In the event of the purchaser desiring to export any portion of the scrap out of India the quantity to be exported will be delivered in Wagons at ships-side at Kiamari and carried at the cost of the purchaser at condemned Railway Material Rate of freight from such places as the scrap is now lying. The bulk of the scrap is at Lahore and a portion at Sukkur and Karachi. If necessary, the quantity intended for export will be collected at Karachi Stores Yard, till a steamer is ready to take the scrap, but this must be done within the two months mentioned in para 1 and loading charges into wagons at Karachi Stores Yard must be paid by the purchaser at the rate of 3 annas per ton.

3. No selection whatever of the scrap offered will be allowed. The Chief Storekeeper of the Railway will determine the description of scrap that will be classed as first class and as second class, and his decision shall be final. Steel trough sleepers are not included in the lots of Scrap Iron offered for sale.

4. Intending purchasers must remit in cash or Lahore Circle Currency Notes, the sum of Rs. 5,000 to the Chief Cashier, North-Western Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, as earnest money with a covering letter stating that the amount has been remitted in connection with tender for purchase of scrap iron and his receipt attached to the Form of tender. This amount will be wholly forfeited to the Railway in the event of the purchaser failing to execute the necessary agreement within 7 days after acceptance of tenders. Offers will not be considered unless earnest money shall have been paid before the tenders are opened.

5. The rate quoted must be per ton and tenderers can quote either for first or second class scrap or for both. Form of tender showing conditions of sale etc. can be obtained from the CHIEF STOREKEEPER, North Western Railway, on payment of Rs. 2.

6. Covers containing offers which should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for purchase of scrap iron" must be addressed to the Agent, North-Western Railway, Naulakha, Lahore, and must reach his office on or before 12 noon, on WEDNESDAY, September 24th, at which place, time and date they will be opened in the presence of any tenderers who wish to be present.

7. The Agent does not bind himself to accept any offer and reserves the right to reject part or whole of the offers submitted.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, the 20th August, 1913.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 25, Marine Lines Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of MARCKS and COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 43, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay (opposite the University Clock Tower), on SATURDAY, the 6th of September, 1913, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet for the fourteen months ending 30th April, 1913.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation.
4. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALTER PROCTER,
General Manager.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1913.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to 20th September, 1913, both days inclusive.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

LOAN NOTIFICATION.

Particulars and conditions of two 4 per cent. Loans having a currency of 40 years each.

(1) The first Instalment of Rs. 35 Lakhs, of the 70 Lakhs Loan for Reduplication of the Tansa Water Works Main and other Auxiliary works, repayable in 40 years ending 1st June 1954.
(2) The first instalment of Rs. 10 Lakhs of the 20 Lakhs Loan for Street Improvements, repayable in 40 years ending 1st May 1955.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, the Municipal Commissioner, on behalf of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, hereby invites tenders for the above Loans.

2. The Loans are to be raised on the security of the General Revenues of the Bombay Municipality, subject to any prior charges in respect of balances of previous Loans not yet fully paid off.

TENDERS.

3. Tenders for the whole or any portion of the above Loans will be received by the Municipal Commissioner, up to 12 o'clock, (noon) Bombay Time, on TUESDAY, the 9th September, 1913. Tenders must be for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500.

4. Each tender must be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and enclosed in a sealed cover, superscribed,

(I) "Tender for Rs. 35 Lakhs of the 70 Lakhs Loan for Reduplication of Tansa Main."
(II) "Tenders for Rs. 10 Lakhs of the 20 Lakhs Loan for Street Improvements."

The superscription should be strictly adhered to.

5. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in Rupees or Rupees and Annas; it must not contain a fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

6. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender or tenders and further reserves to himself the right to accept the whole, or such portion only, as he may think proper, of any sum tendered for.

7. Tenderers, whose tenders are accepted, will have to pay into the Chief Accountant's Office the whole amount of the tender not later than the

(1) 30th November 1913 in respect of the loan for 35 Lakhs for the Reduplication of Tansa Main.
(2) 31st October 1913 in respect of the loan for 10 Lakhs for Street Improvements.

8. In the event of any of the above Loans being over-subscribed the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders, provided that no allotment will be made in respect of any portion of a tender thus distributable which amounts to less than Rs. 500.

DEPOSITS.

9. A sum equal to 2 per cent. on the par value of the debentures tendered for must be deposited with each tender. A separate deposit must be made in respect of each tender. Interest will not accrue until payment of the tendered amount in full is made, as specified in clause 7.

10. Deposits must be in one of the following forms:—

(a) Cash or Currency Notes.
(b) A cheque drawn in favour of the Municipal Commissioner on a Bank in Bombay.
(c) Government promissory Notes, Municipal, Port Trust, or Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures, blank endorsed.

11. Deposits not being Government Promissory Notes, or Municipal, Port Trust or Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures, will, in the case of tenders accepted either wholly or in part, be credited in part payment of the total amount of an accepted tender.

12. If, after the acceptance of any tender either wholly or in part, the allotment is not fully taken up by the date specified above, the deposit in connection with the tender will be forfeited.

13. Deposits on tenders which may not be accepted, either wholly or in part, will be returned without interest, on application to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND.

14. Interest will be paid half-yearly in Bombay at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and a sufficient sum will be set aside annually and invested, in such manner as may be authorised by the law for the time being in force, to provide for the payment of the whole of the principal of the Loans on the dates of repayments mentioned above.

15. Interest will accrue on accepted tendered amounts only from the dates of payment in full into the Chief Accountant's Office, and will be paid in Bombay, by the Bank of Bombay, or such other Agent or Agents as may be appointed by the Corporation from time to time in that behalf, as follows:—

(1) With regard to the Loan of Rs. 35 lakhs for Reduplication of Tansa Main, from the date of payment in full to the 30th November 1913, on 1st December 1913 and thereafter on the 1st June and 1st December of each year.
(2) With regard to the 10 lakhs Loan for Street Improvements, from the date of payment in full to the 31st October 1913, on 1st November 1913 and thereafter on the 1st May and 1st November of each year.

16. To each tenderer, whose tender is accepted either wholly or in part, and who pays the amount of the accepted tender on or before the dates specified in clause 7 above, scrip receipts for payments made will be granted by the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality. Debentures will be issued in exchange for such receipts as soon as possible.

17. Forms of tender can be obtained on application at the Chief Accountant's Office.

J. CRERAR,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 22nd August, 1913.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE BAMANKUA MANGANESE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bamankua Manganese Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Taj Buildings, Wallace Street, Hornby Road, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of September, 1913, at 4-30 P. M. (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts made up to the 31st May, 1913.
2. To confirm the election of Mr. W. H. Brady as a Director.
3. To elect a Director in the place of Mr. F. A. H. East, who retires by rotation but offers himself for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 10th to 24th of September, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 3rd September, 1913.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison. We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKOS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

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GMEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance

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ESTABLISHED 1880

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The opening date will be announced hereafter.

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(Bombay to the Bosphorus.)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

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By Grattan Geary.

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Being a Compilation or Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Watan and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

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BARGAIN:—1913 Model Overland 4 Cylinder, 30 Horse Power, TORPEDO BODY TOURING CAR. Capable of seating comfortably five persons, painted French Grey, picked out with fine green lines completely equipped with hood, Acetylene head lamps and generator, Oil side Tail lamps. Speedometer, Wind Screen, New Tyres, Tools, etc., in perfect running order and condition. Rs. 3,500 Trial given on application to A. A. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

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BEST APPLES AND PEARS. 6 lbs. nett of fruit in baskets at Rs. 2-8 and in crates of 6 baskets each at Rs. 15 per V. P. P. delivered at domicile. Write to MANAGER, Kulu Fruit Gardens, Naggar, Kangra Districts.

MILD STEEL TUG—One year old, English built, 54' by 12½' by 6'. C. S. C. Engines, large boiler, steam winch, £2,000.

TEAK STEAM LAUNCH.—Copper fastened throughout, 38' by 8' by 5'. Perfectly new (Lloyd's tested) boiler and new C. S. C. Engines £450.

Apply Box No. 10, care of this Paper

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A CHIEF OFFICER and ENGINEER, for the Hyderabad (Sind) Municipality, on a salary of Rs. 650 rising to Rs. 800 by annual increments of Rs. 50 P. M. with conveyance allowance of Rs. 30 P. M.

Applications stating qualifications and previous service and enclosing testimonials to be submitted to the PRESIDENT, Hyderabad (Sind) Municipality before 25th September, 1913.

WANTED AT ONCE.—GOOD HALF TONE PROCESS and LINE BLOCK MAKER. Write giving full particulars and salary required to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for the Palitana State, a STATE ENGINEER for a period of two years. Must be a well qualified all-round Engineer, with at least 10 years practical experience. Pay up to Rs. 600 according to qualifications. Free quarters. Man with knowledge of Guzerati preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials as to qualifications and character, and stating age and what pay acceptable, to

THE ADMINISTRATOR,
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WANTED in Southern India First class SALESMAN and SHOW CASE DRESSER in a Motor Car, Motorcycle and Cycle Show-rooms. Steady employment and good pay offered. Expenses paid to destination. Apply, H. A. F., care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED first class Native MOTOR and MOTORCYCLE FITTERS and REPAIRERS. Only men thoroughly well versed in Motorcycle work need apply, no others required. Good pay and good prospects to the right men. Expenses paid to Madras to selected applicants. Apply H. A. F., care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—By young Lady POST as COMPANION to European or Indian Lady. Apply Box No. 921, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights. Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

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Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c., when mercurial treatment fails.
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CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co., BOMBAY, CALCUTTA AND POONA.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 24, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3-30 P. M. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office carriage, in good order.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS in Scheme III., Sandhurst Road Estate (East and West).

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 18th September, at 4-30 P. M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on Plot No. 68, the following very valuable building plots for a period of 999 years :—

Lot. No. I. Plot No. 83, 431 sq. yds:—This plot has frontages on four roads, known as Sandhurst Road, Falkland Road, Khetwadi Back Road and 2nd Khetwadi Lane.

Lot No. II. Plot No. 5, 684 sq. yds:—This is an excellent building site. It has a frontage of about 46ft. 5 in. on Sandhurst Road and 131 ft. on 1st Pathan Road.

Lot No. III. Plot No. 6, 525 sq. yds:—A compact plot of building land. It has a frontage of 50 ft. on Sandhurst Road and 90ft. 5 in. on Northbrook Street.

Lot. No. IV. Plot No. 7, 547 sq. yds:—This is a choice plot of building land. It has a frontage of 64ft. on Sandhurst Road and 89ft. 7in on Northbrook Street.

Lot No. V. Plot No. 68, 567 sq. yds:—This is an excellent building site, having a frontage of 53ft. 10in. on Sandhurst Road, and 89ft. on Kumbharvada Road.

Shops will be allowed on all these plots and nahaness will also be allowed near the rooms.

All the above plots are situated close to Tram Lines, and in a very thickly populated part of the city. Sandhurst Road, will shortly be continued through Elphinstone Bridge, thus giving direct access to the Docks. All the plots are admirably suited for the erection of shops.

Architects interested in the plots are advised to consult the Land Manager before the Auction regarding the developments they may have in view in connection with any of the above plots.

For further particulars, auction and building conditions, form of lease, plans of the site can be had on application to the Land Manager, Trust Building, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS, situate on high ground and close to the New Recreation ground to be constructed by the Municipality on the site of the Old Gowalia Tank.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on Plot No. 18, the following very valuable building plots for a period of 999 years :—

Lot. No. 1, Plot No. 15, 715 sq. yds:—This is exceedingly a choice plot of building land, situate on the east side of Tejpal Road. It has a frontage of over 104 feet and it is immediately adjoining the proposed New Recreation Ground to be constructed by the Municipality on the site of the Old Gowalia Tank.

Lot No. 2. Plot No. 16, 790 sq. yds. :—This is a valuable building site situate on the east side of Tejpal Road, having a frontage of about 85 feet.

Lot No. 3. Plot No. 18, 934 sq. yds:—A very fine building site, situate on the west side of Owen Dana Road, having a frontage of about 102 feet and immediately adjoining the Gowalia Recreation Ground.

Nahaness will be allowed near the rooms.

Architects interested in the plots are advised to consult the Land Manager, before the auction regarding the the developments they may have in view in connection with any of the above plots.

For further particulars, auction and building conditions, form of lease, plans the site can be had on application to the Land Manager, Trust Building, Fort, or to the Undersignad.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 3rd September, 1913.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS

Empress Pale
AND
Housewife's Friend

Fine Household Soaps

Can be obtained everywhere

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

BRASSO

The Finest Polish
FOR
all metal works is

BRASSO

Stocked in all Bazars.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Iran, 4,066 tons Captain T R Peabody sailed yesterday for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday, 1st September, 1913, should be regarded as a full weather working day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Pallonet ..Comdr G P G Ballard ..R N
d M S Lawrence .. Lt Comdr Finnis ..R I M
R I M S Dufferin ..Comdr E J Headlam .R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr W C Taylor R I M
R I M S Investigator...Capt Hickman...R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 2.

Baron Cawdor...2764 Oakie ...W and A G Co
Sudrie.... ....1643 Fisher .. ..Arab Stm Ld
Barjora...1928 Commack ..Persian Gulf ..... M M and Co
Islami .....1604 Hughes.... ... T M & Co
Inverkip.....2856 Glasson.....T and Co
Indo-Maru ...8972 Muneiya .....Kobe..... O S Kaisha
Liebenfels .... 2883 Kahleras ... and A G Co
Khosrou .....2410 Haunah .....Jeddah .... T M and Co
Kola ....570 Minnett .... M M and Co
Kanuler.....1885 Schopp...A Strandes & Co
Kenin ..... 1,728 Zennaro ..T M and Co
Montebello ...2770 Gill Hull..J Finlay and Co
Mutra.... ....2955 Corey .....M M and Co
Nursui... ..2470 Atkin .....T M and Co
Palamcotta .....2207 Elson .....M M and Co
Persia .....2720 Nardo.....A L S N Co
Saaed..... 157 Bonafied.....Port Said..... Arab Stm Ld
Sagoa a... .....3348 Scott .....M M and Co
Stephanotis...2584 Goodridge...A Yule and Co
Tasseineo... 9-4 Fanning .....T Morrison & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Kirklees.....	..2275	Carrie.....	J F and Co		
B City of Glasgow	4185	Wilson...	Kobi	7-9	...E Nixon and Co
C&R Chindwara...	3407	Brock	Calcutta	1-9	M M and Co
D&E Banca...3794		Garwood...Port Said		2-9	P and O Co
F Strathearn.....2815		Braddon	K N & Co		
H Bria Kburn.....2449		Proctor ..Dunkirk...		3-9	...K N & Co
K Penang Maru...3274		Murazumi	N Y Kaisha		
M Dunera.....4160		Poeque...China...	P & O Co		
N Umvalos .1855		Miller...W and A G and Co			
O Redbridge 2444		Vasey .....Genoa...4-9			W and A G and Co
P Theofels ..3508		Olbroun ...W & A G and Co			

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Ula ..3424 Oliver ..Java...1-9 M M and Co
2 Marseilles .....3230 Thomson...Liverpool...7-9 W and A G and Co
3 Port Said.....2335 Batto ..Genoa.... 31-8 Italiana
5 Maria Valerie...2143 Galovich...Trieste... 3-19...A L S N Co
6 Chanda... ..3660 Cunningham...Antwerp .. 3-9 . M M & Co
7 Ryfjorgen..... ..... Bergen .. M M & Co
10 11 Deira ..4780 Martin...Shanghai...24-9... P and O S N Co
12 13 Arabia .....4768 Palmer...London ..... P and O Co
14 Lhasa .....950 Penny .....M M and Co
15 Crostafels... ..3883 Sacken...W & A G & Co
16 Capri .....4200 Pacunato ...Genoa ..8-9 Italiana

H W P D

Mahanadi .....549 Ahmed .....Fo S N Co
Saraswati .....643 Ebran .....Bo S N Co

H W V D

Dumra..... .....761 Purbridge ...M M and Co

DEPARTURES.

Sept	Vessels	Commanders	From
2	Bassano	Borhall ...	Hull
	Iran.....	Peabody ...	Dunkirk

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Baron Cawdor for Liverpool etc.
" Montebello for Hull.
" Ville-de-la-Ceatol for Sydney.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Marittima Italiana Coy's. steamer "Principe Di Piemonte" from Genoa, left Aden for Bombay on the 1st instant, and is expected to arrive here on the 6th instant, evening.

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPT. 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—32 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co ; 611 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co ; 2,000 cwts groundnut and kurdee cases, 3 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Masilia s—11 bales cotton twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—5 cases buffalo horns, S M Siddiq, 1 package woollen carpets, Grindlay and Co ; 1 bundle tanned hides, 1 case tanned skins, Allen Bros and Co ; 31 bales cowhides, 7 bales goat skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 3 bales goat skins, A E H Mahamad ; 12 bales cowhides, W and A Graham.

Brinkburn s—6,200 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros ; 9 bales hemp, N Futehally and Co ; 4 bales hemp, R Maneharji.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arabia s—4 bales woollen carpets, Thos Cook and Sons.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Brinkburn s—4,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 6,006 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 8,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

Redbridge—110 bales cotton, N F and C Corporation ; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Uhenfels s—25,115 cwts mowraseed, 2,00 cwts rapeseed, 2,000 cwts poppyseed. Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 8,001 cwts linseed, M B Kaisha ; 1,000 cwts myrabolums, P Mathuradas and Co ; 110 bales cotton, S H Amer and Co ; 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, 3,150 cwts mowraseed, B S Lloyd and Co ; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, K Devchand and Co ; 524 bales cottonfly, Solomon Bros ; 770 bales cotton, M Nathubhoy and Co ; 660 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co ; 220 bales cotton, 990 bales cotton waste, Soloman Bros ; 220 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co.

Lisbenfels s—330 bales cotton, James Finlay and Co ; 110 bales cotton, N F and C Corporation ; 20,150 cwts mowraseed, Luis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Uhenfels s—110 bales cotton, N F Campbell and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Maria Valerie s—1,000 lbs gaula kachri, Gutmann and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Redbridge s—150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 100 bales cotton, James Finlay and Co; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, B S Lloyd and Co.

Capri s—2500 cwts linseed, 250 cwts castorseed, K Devchand and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Penang Maru s—200 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Penang Maru s—100 bales cotton, N Futehally and Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Penang Maru s—1,301 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Penang Maru s—300 bales cotton twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

China s—694 bales cotton twist, D Sassoon Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Penang Maru s—300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

China s—200 bales cotton twist, A E J Abraham; 672 bales cotton twist, S J David and Co; 201 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co; 690 bales cotton twist, J David; 200 bales cotton twist, C Eomanji and. Co; 500 cotton twist, Grieves Cotton and Co; 875 bales cotton twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales cotton twist, M M Esabhoy; 1,000 bales cotton twist, M B Kaisha and Co; 1,650 bales cotton twist ; D Sassoon and Co.

China s—15 bales Cotton twist, Framji Sone and Co; 106 bales cotton twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR VICTORIA.

China s— 1 bundle woollen carpets, Cortes Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Capri s—1,200 cwts castoreed, K Devchand and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS—SEP. 2.

Steamer Delta from Shanghai. Agents, P. and O. S. N Co. 122 bags coffee, 2 cases groceries, 675 cases cassia, 50 coils rope, 30 baskets gambier, 50 cases canned fruits, 6 cases canned salmon, 8 cases canned asparagus, 30 cases vegetables, 1,690 bags rice, 154 cases glass bangles, 10 cases glass beads, 26 cases 17 jottas 55 bundles gum benjamin, 24 bales mat fibre, 70 bundles gunnies, 976 slabs tin, 11 bags stick lac, 75 jottas 600 boxes 1,074 cases fire crokers, 60 bags sagoo rice, 1,201 bags sago flour, 182 cases 4 jottas preserves, 10 jottas 9 bundles vermillion, 89 cases cotton goods, 10 bags cottonseeds, 18 bags cottonseeds, 511 bags betelnuts, 12 bags cardamums, 64 nutmegs, 180 bags dry ginger, 188 bags sugar candy, 9 bundles steam silk, 50 bales waste silk, 13 cases waste yarn, 3 cases gassed silk yarn, 62 cases 308 bales raw silk, 7 bales 5 cases fine silk, 25 cases 23 bales white silk, 151 cases 35 bales yellow silk, 46 cases cotton hosiery 1 cast tobacco, 732 cases 405 chests 203 half chests 11 bundles 74 packages tea, 1,476 packages 1,355 chests 48 half cheste greentea, 1 box sovereigns, 604 cases 4 boxes silk goods.

Steamer Montebello from Middlesborough, Agents, James Finley and Co.—407 barrels alum, 122 bales dry bleached chemical pulp, 200 bales wood pulp 80 bags farina, 155 bundles buckets, 780kegs 13 cases nails, 6 casks gum, 250 drums shipbrand, No 1 oil, 886 drums linseed oil, 90 drums turpentine, 137 kegs 197 case paints, 75 cases colours, 40 kegs red lead, 5 cases 78 bales paper-5 bales strawboards, 251 cases bis cuits, 47 cases confectionary, 16 cases cotton goods, and other articles for railway materials and machinery.

Steamer Persia from Trieste, Agents Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co—54 bags coffee, 25 bales 11 bundles cotton, 1 bundle aloes, 210 bales bleached sulphite wood pulp, 3 cases cotton yarn, 14 cases twine. 355 bags 3 packages almonds, 1,081 cases glass bangles, 16 cases glass beads, 248 cases glass sheets and plates, 20 cases 5 packages hollow glass, 48 cases lampware, 10 cases wax beads, 1 case horns, 17 packages gum, 12 bundles hides, 21 bundles skins, 983 barrels iron nails, 2 cases champagne, 6 bottles quick silver, 10 cases saccharine, 6 barrels flour, 1 case essential oil, 128 cases 419 bales paper, 10 cases soap, 204 cases 3 bales cotton goods, 2 cases cotton and silk goods, 117 cases silk waste yarn, 8 cases woollen thread, 2 bales woollen yarn, 1 bale Berlin wool, 27 cases woollen goods.

SCHOOL-INSPECTRESS ROBBED.

Miss E. M. Corkery, Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Bombay and Northen Division, and residing on the ground floor of Sorab House in Ormiston Road, reported to the police on Monday night the theft of a lady's hand-bag, containing currency notes and cash of the value of Rs. 675 from her almirah. She was seated at the dinner table, and she says that some one entered the house between 7 p. m. and 9 p. m. and took the bag from the almirah, the key of which had been left in it. The bag, with Rs. 33 in it, was found by Mr. M. Fredelis, yesterday morning, lying outside the window of his room which is next to Miss Corkery's.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay City reported from 6 a.m. on the 1st Sept. to 6 a.m. on the 2nd September :—

	Attacks.	Deaths
Total...	2	3
Total mortality from all causes		61

The "Lokalanzeiger" publishes an account of a brawl which occurred between some Englishmen and a German in a hotel at Rathenow, near Potsdam. It appears that several motorists from Liverpool were talking together in English when a commercial traveller from the Rhine country jeered at them. The private secretary of an English merchant thereupon threw the contents of a glass into the face of the German, and was arrested by the police. Later, however, he was released on bail.

According to a Moscow correspondent the police two or three weeks ago stopped a football match at Kasimoff, in the Riazan Government, on the ground that it constituted an illegal assemblage. An assistant commissary and some constables marched on to the field and ordered the players off. On their refusing to go, the police pulled up the goal-posts and confiscated them, together with the ball and other accessories. These they took to the police station, being followed by the members of the two teams. The articles, however, were restored to the players after an explanation with the local chief of the police administration.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Ramzan Id, Bank Holiday.
Poona Races, First Meeting, First Day.
French Room : Lantern lecture by Prof. P. L. Charlier on The Art of Drawing, Part III ; 6-30 p.m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, at 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim :—Friendship is sure when forbidden things are avoided.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "India," with the outward mails of the 22nd inst., left Aden, at noon, on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 6 a.m., on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Arabia" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday, at 2-30 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	13-30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-40	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	7-30	21-30
Third Class Kathiawar Express & Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd ...	6-45	21-45

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel R. C. H. Barnard, V. D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., G.I.P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m. today :—

Doge's March .....(from) The Merchant of Venice .....F. Rosse
Hungarian Dances .....Nos. 1, 2 and 3 .....Brahms.
Valse .....Gently Gliding.....Lincke
Grand Selection.....Romeo and Juliet ...Gounod
Intermezzo .....(from) Cavalleria Rusticana.....Mascagni
Minuet .....Poccherini
Selection .....The Sunshine Girl ..Rubens
Two Step .....Down in Dixie Town .....Darewski

POSTAL NOTICE.—Parcels for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Ville de la Ciotat" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12-30 p.m. on Friday the 5th September.

NOTICE TO SPECIAL JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury who are not serving in the Case under trial are required to attend on Friday morning the 5th inst., at 11-30 o'clock instead of at 1-30 p.m., to-day (Wednesday.)

THANKSGIVING SERVICE.—To-day (Post Office Holiday) there will be a thanksgiving mass at Mount Mary's Church, Bandra Hill, given by the employees of the Bombay General Post Office. Sermon by Rev. Fr. Roque Fernandes, M. A.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in the Trust Office, Esplanade Road, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr presiding when business of a formal nature was disposed of.

GUJRATI HINDU STRI MANDAL.—The 10th annual general meeting of the Gujrati Hindu Stri Mandal and Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji's 89th birthday anniversary will be celebrated to-morrow, at 4 p.m., at the Servants of India Society's Home (Sandhurst Road) under the presidency of Mrs. Budrudin Lukmani.

SMALL CAUSES COURT CLOSED.

BUILDING PRONOUNCED UNSAFE.

The Bombay Small Causes Court has been closed until further notice owing to the unsafe condition of the building in which business had hitherto been carried on.

Yesterday morning Mr. F. D. Spencer, the Registrar of the Small Causes Court, issued a notice to the effect that the Courts would be closed until further orders, and it is presumed from a subsequent notification stating that the cases fixed for September 2 would be heard on November 1, next, that the Courts would remain closed for two months.

This sudden closure of the Courts is due to the report of the P. W. D. Engineers concerning the condition of the building. Some time ago the Registrar reported to the Chief Judge that several cracks had been noticed in the building, and after an inspection by officers of the P. W. D., the premises were pronounced unsafe for occupation. The building, which stands on the Improvement Trust estate in Princess Street, belongs to the Bombay Bazaar and Piece-Goods Company. It was built only a few years ago, and is said to have cost about twelve lakhs of rupees. The premises were rented by the Government for the Small Causes Court, pending the construction of a building on the site of the old Court. The new building under construction will take at least eighteen months to complete and new premises will now have to be found for the temporary location of the Courts. It is reported that the Courts will probably be removed to the old General Post Office building.

According to the "Journal" a representative of the Ministry of War is watching the experiments of an Italian engineer with a view to the explosion of explosives at a distance by means of infra-violet rays. The experiments which are being conducted at Havre are said to have succeeded up to a distance of fifteen miles.

WEATHER IN INDIA.

MODERATE RAINFALL IN CENTRAL TRACTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 2.

The centre of the depression in the Peninsula has moved slowly into the neighbourhood of Hoshangabad, and has given moderate rainfall in the central parts of the country. The second depression formed yesterday in Burma and moved into the Bay. The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, west Rajputana, Central India, Central Provinces, the west coast, north Hyderabad; fairly general in Orissa, the north Bombay-Deccan ; and local in Upper Burma, deltaic Bengal, South-west Punjab, Kashmir and east Rajputana. A few falls also occurred in the United Provinces, the Punjab, Northeast Baluchistan and Mysore.

The principal amounts are:—Moulmein, Rangoon, Bassein, Kyaukpyu and Akyab, two inches; Diamond Island, four; Mergui one; Thayetmyo, one and half; Minbu, one; Chittagong and Meerut, one and a half; Delhi, three quarters; Simla, one; Montgomery, a half; Bikaner, a quarter; Jodhpur, one and a half; Mount Abu, two; Ajmer, three quarters; Indore, a half; Buldana, four; Akola, three; Amraoti, one and a half; Khandwa, two; Pachmarhi, one; Chanda, three-quarters; Malegaon, a half, Aurangabad, two; Mercara, one and Calicut, one and a half.

Forecast:—A decrease in rainfall in Rajputana and Gujarat.

RAINFALL STATISTICS IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.
Previously registered	76·55	72·89
Tuesday, 2nd Sept.	0·62	1·4
Total	77·17	74·03

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

KEMP & CO., LD., GUMBALLA HILL.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.
September 2.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date. 1911.	Total. 1912.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Gumballa Hill.	0·25	64·97	45·63	47·40

BOOT FACTORY, SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 1st September.	Total up-to-date.
In. cts.	In. cts.
0 14	74 67

Appended is Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the last 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 Hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Deesa (1st)	93·3	78·5	...	0·00
Jask ...	99·3	83·3	...	0.00
Muskat ...	...	...	...	...
Multan ...	96·8	76·0	...	16·24
Rawalpindi ...	87·9	74·6	...	22·77
Lahore ...	89·4	76·2	...	17·7
Sirsa ...	93·8	75·5	0·05	15·78
Ambala ...	89·2	76·0	0·04	28·21
Delhi ...	89·5	76·8	0.76	13·56
Agra ...	...	...	...	...
Mainpuri ...	90·3	82·3	...	10·37
Jhansi ...	91·6	77·6	...	8·78
Cawnpore ...	90·1	77·5	0·26	16·10
Allahabad ...	91·6	77·5	...	19·66
Jacobabad ...	98·6	79·3	...	2·81
Karachi ...	85·0	76·0	...	12·01
Ajmer ...	91·6	77·7	0·77	10·21
Jaipur ...	94·2	78·1	...	12·12
Kotah ...	91·6	78·6	0·19	14·56
Bhuj ...	84·0	74·0	...	32·03
Dwarka ...	83·8	?	0·03	15·70
Verawal ...	82·1	76·3	...	24·39
Rajkot ...	84·6	72·8	...	26·31
Bhavnagar Para.	90·5	75·8	...	32·04
Surat ...	88·9	76·6	0·06	33·78
Ahmedabad ...	91·6	77·7	0·06	23·29
Ocsea ...	90·3	76·4	...	33·78
Neemuch ...	88·4	73·0	0·23	22·05
Indore ...	84·6	72·6	0·59	35·74
Jubbulpore ...	87·3	73·3	0·04	33·26
Saugor ...	81·8	73·6	1·29	21·89
Hoshangabad ...	83·6	75·4	0.53	35·49
Khandwa ...	...	...	...	...
Akola ...	74·2	72·0	3·06	25·5
Amraoti ...	74·8	71·3	1·28	34·38
Nagpur ...	81·6	71·3	0·29	42·31
Chanda ...	77·5	71·5	0·82	48·81
Raipur ...	84·7	73·6	0·46	33·71
BOMBAY ...	82·6	76·2	0·65	63·51
Ratnagiri ...	84·3	73·4	0·75	64·44
Mormugao ...	84·5	74·7	0·16	78·43
Karwar ...	83·7	74·5	0·48	81·23
Malegaon ...	78·9	71·1	0·60	12·13
Ahmednagar ...	74·6	68·0	0·35	18·34
Poona ...	81·5	68·8	0·12	21·32
Sholapur ...	87·8	72·1	...	10·69
Bijapur ...	92·2	70·3	...	8·95
Belgaum ...	77·8	65·5	...	31·01
Aurangabad ...	75·9	69·0	1·96	18·59
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	74·9	69·7	0·24	54·66
Hyderabad ...	82·8	72·2	...	12·93
Mangalore ...	82·3	73·3	0·66	78·43
Calicut ...	81·8	74·6	1·47	66·48
Cochin ...	83·7	74·7	0·53	64·61
Colombo ...	86·6	77·5	...	12·65
Masulipatam ...	99·8	77·2	...	7·31
Bellary ...	94·0	73·3	...	3·07
Cuddapah ...	95·5	70·5	...	5·42
Madras ...	102·0	80·5	...	3·96
Bangalore ...	86·3	65·8	...	9·61
Coimbatore ...	90·4	72·3	...	2·3
Trichinopoly ...	101·1	78·8	...	1·88
Negapatam ...	96·7	79·2	...	6·74

Bombay Local Rainfalls : J J H = 0·62 (77-11) ; G T H=1·04 (74·3) ; St G H=0·89 (74·73) ; C P=0·65 (63·51).

CASTLE-ROCK.

Temperature. Max.	Min.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours. In. Cts.	From 1st June to date In. Cts.
77	68	0·5	184 25

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 2nd September, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Local rain has fallen in the east Punjab ; Delhi records 0·76" of rain. Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual at Lahore. Both day and night temperatures are in defect at Multan. Day temperature is below normal in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore records 0·26" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded at Jhansi and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Fairly general rain has fallen in Rajputana ; Bikaner has had 0·32" and Ajmer 0·77". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Day temperature is in defect at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in West Central India ; Neemuch has had 0·23" and Indore 0·56". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in defect at Bhuj and Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen ; Saugor has had 0·29", Hoshangabad 0·53", Khandwa 2·47", Akola 3·06", Amraoti 1·28", Nagpur 0·29", Chanda 0·82" and Raipur 0·45". Skies are moderately clouded in the north-eastern districts and heavily clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in defect in the southern half of the division and at Khandwa.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general ; Bombay has had 0·65", Ratnagiri 0·75", Marmugao 0·16" and Karwar 0·48. Skies are heavily clouded in the north Konkan and moderately clouded in the south Konkan. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hydera bad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the northern half of the division ; Malegaon has had 0·60", Ahmednagar 0·35", Poona 0·12", Aurangabad 1·96" and Nizamabad 0·24". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect in the area of rainfall.

General Remarks.—The depression has become diffused and a large area of low pressure is shown to-day over the Central and the south-west United Provinces and the southern half of West Central India. Rainfall associated with the depression has been nearly general in the Central Provinces, West Central India, north Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan. Precipitation has increased and been nearly general also on the west coast of the Peninsula. Fairly general rain has fallen in Rajputana, and local rain in the east Punjab. Isolated showers have been reported in the west United Provinces.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in West Central India and the western half of the Central Provinces ; fairly general rain in the north Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad and Gujarat ; local rain in south Rajputana ; some showers in Kathiawar, the south Bombay Deccan, and possibly in the south United Provinces and the east Punjab.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time) on the 2nd September, 1913, was 29 887 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneriod, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWY. Broad Gauge System.

Approximate Returns of Traffic for week ended 16th August 1913, on 945·61 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 190070	Rs. 293000	Rs. 4000	Rs 494 00
Or per mile of Ry ...	201	309	4	512
For previous 19 weeks of	1			2
half-year...	420946	8682757	9·294	1298·51
Total for 20 weeks ...	439946	8272757	100254	1317251
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year*	1			2
	198937	248100	4120	451157
Per mile of Ry etc.	211	262	4	477
Total to corresponding date do...	411016	7957577	137022	1220475
	0			9

Increase for the week... Rs. 7·43
Do to date ..... " 1348

At a number of north-country schools an effort is being made through the Bill introduced by Mr. Jesse Collings to provide agricultural education and nature study.

Owing to the refusal of their men to work full time Clyde shipbuilders have been unable to clear the work in hand, and are consequently losing new construction contracts for the Navy.

The Imperial Bank of Russia has set apart a sum of eight and a half million roubles for the erection of grain elevators in different parts of Russia.

The United States Senate has adopted a resolution authorising President Wilson to accept from Lady Paget a bust of William Pitt, to be placed in the White House, says Reuter from Washington.

The Departmental Directors of Agriculture in France estimate that the fruit harvest this year will be bad, and that the production of corn and wine will be middling, verging on bad.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

Dr. J. De R. FRANKEL,
of Royal University of Padua
(lately arrived from Europe),

HAS the honour to inform the Bombay residents that he intends to OPEN a SURGERY. He is specialised in Gynecology, Skin, Specific and Secret Diseases.

He is an able Gynecological Surgeon, and has brought the very latest remedies dictated by the most prominent professors of Europe.

CONSULTATIONS 9 A.M. to 12 a.m. and 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. each day at his address,

**WATERLOO MANSIONS

MARKET REPORT.

REUTER'S COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 1. BOMBAY, Sept. 2,

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	73 12-16	ex d	
3 do. Rentes.	89 .-.	1-2	
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan... ...	90 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. Gov. Securities.. ...	63 7-8	un	chgd
Fine Silver in London Spot	27 1-2	un	chgd
do. 2 months' hence. ...	27 5-8		1-16
Bar Silver in New York Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·23 1-2	1-2	1-2
do. do. at Berlin.	20·43		·2
do. do. New York			
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4 1-2	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight...	3 11-16		1-13
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	4 1-16		1-16
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 3-8		3-8
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 7-8		5-8
Interest day-to-day Loans. ...	2 3-8		1-8
do. 7 day Market Loans ...	2 3-4	un	chgd

Bar Gold 77·9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 days sight (bank buying rate) 1s. 3 29 32 Unchanged.
Closing tone of silver—Quiet.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £ 5,50,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Firm. Moderate business.
Futures	Firm.
Manchester	Firm but not active.
Total Sales ...	10,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	300
Imports ...	6,000
Mid-Americans ...	7·03+05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown...	9·70+05

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :-

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·62	6·59	6 54
+11	+12	+11
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb	Feb.-Mar.
6·54	6 54	6·55
+11	+11	+10

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July
6·56	6·56	6·57	6·55
+10	+10		

NEW YORK—

Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	Closed
" Receipts at U. S. last year...	
" Exports to Great Britain ...	
" Exports to Continent ...	
" Spot Cotton ...	
Futures—Month of Aug. Closed	
Futures—Month of Oct. Closed	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ...	Closed
Futures month of Aug. ...	Closed
Futures month of Oct. ...	Closed

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...	.....
Wheat White Karachi ...	37 unchanged
Do. Months ...	Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports -	London - Sellers
Wheat Red Karachi ...	Nominal.
Tone—Dull.	
Wheat Afloat for U. K. ...	1,970,000

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT

Rosario Santa Fe ...	Unchanged.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT

South Australian ...	Unchanged

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship. ...	53 1-2 unchgd
Do. March-April. ...	Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports -	Antwerp - Sellers
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs 85 p. c. ex-ship ...	54 1 4 unchgd
Do. Months ...	Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports. -	Antwerp - Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ...	48 3-4 unchgd
Do Months ...	Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Port. -	Dunkirk - Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but steady.	

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship ...	49 1-4+1-4
Do. Months— ...	Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports -	Antwerp - Sellers.
Tone—Easier	
Linseed Calcutta ...	47 9 + 31
Do. Months—	Sept.-Oct.
	London—Sellers—Easier
Linseed Argentine—La Plata...	46 unchgd
Do Months -	Sept-Oct.
Do Name of Ports -	Antwerp—Sellers.

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Cottonseed Market ...	87-1-3 unchgd
	Sept.-Oct.—Hull - Sellers—Quiet

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

Fair Rio Coffee ...	closed

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ...	3 7 + 1d
	Sept.—Done—Steady.

METLS—

Standard Copper G. M B ...	£ 71 3-8
Copper dressers ...	£ 85 3-4
Yellow Metal ...	7 1-8d.

ARRIVALS :—

"City of Birmingham" "Ville de Orva".

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ...	12 7 1-4+1 1-2d.
Do. Months of Shipments...	Se.-Dec - Sellers
Tone—Quiet— lightly easier.	
Mauritian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...	11 9 unchgd
Months of Shipments	Jan.-Mar.—Sellers
Tone—Quiet.	
German Beet-root 88 p.c ...	9 5 1-4
Months of Shipments	Se t.—Sellers.
	9 2 1-4—1 4d.—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet—Generally.	
B A & Similar Crystals C & F India ...	13 6 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ...	Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone - Quiet but steady.	
Java Sugar Crystals C & F Bombay ...	11 3 unchgd.
Month of Shipments	Aug.-Sept.—Value.
C and F Calcutta ...	11 4 1-2 unchgd.
	Aug.-Sept.—Value
Java Sugar—Unchanged. Quiet but steady.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING. 2nd Sept. 1913.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
1 Box Sov.	60,000	Sydney	National Bank
15 Boxes rupees	60,000	Mahomerah	Hongkong Bank
7 Boxes gold bullion	2,20,000	London	Mercantile Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 30th & 31st Aug. 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	68	78,469
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	56	66,960

FINANCIAL

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since 28th Aug.	5 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 7th Aug.	4 "
Bank of Mad. " " 8th July	5 "

The Cash balance of the Bank of Madras is 3 lakhs up and the Bank rate is unchanged at 5 per cent.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened steady with rates unchanged. There has been little enquiry for Bank remittance and very few bills offering. The Banks will be closed to-morrow (Wednesday) and on Thursday for public holidays.

We quote :—

T. T. on London Ready ...	Is. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft Mail ...	Is. 4 1-16d.
Credit 3 months sight ...	Is. 4 9-32d.
Do. do forward ...	Is. 4 11-32d. Oct.
Do. do Francs Ready	171 to 171 1-4
Do. do Marks "	139 to 139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight...	146 3-4
Shanghai "	199 3-4
Japan "	149 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened at 95 7-8 for Cash and the settlement and declined early in the day to 95 13-16 remaining steady to the close at the decline. A small business has been done.

We quote:—

Cash ...	Rs. 95 13 0
1st Settlement ...	" 95 13 0

BULLION.—

There was no change in the London market for bar silver yesterday, the rates being 27 1-2 for ready, and 27 5-8 for forward. New York was closed. The local market opened at 69 1-2 ex duty for the first settlement and declined 1-8 during the day, closing as under for all positions. A moderate business is reported,

We quote:—

English Bar Gold ...	Rs.	24 1 6
Australian Gold ...	"	24 1 0
Rosenbichi Gold ...	"	1s 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready ...	"	69 10 0
1st Settlement ...	"	69 6 0
2nd Settlement ...	"	69 8 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready ...		79 0 "
1st Settlement ...	"	78 12 0
2nd Settlement ...		78 14 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—

The following are the latest telegrams received here.

WELD AND Co.—Liverpool market advanced at the opening on account of no rains having fallen over week end in Texas and Oklahoma. Very little hedge selling. Market advanced further towards the close, and closed firm on continued short covering in a narrow market. Very little selling to-day and no hedge selling during afternoon." Egyptians :—"Alexandria Monthly Crop Report states that condition of crop is very favourable. Only small acreage suffering from want of water."

GRUNING AND Co.—Present movement is due to legitimate causes rather than to manipulation. Forcast of Agricultural Bureau Repot 69 to 70 per cent."

Yesterday the Liverpool market advanced sharply and closed 10 to 12 points higher. The rise was due partly to no rain being reported in America over the week end, and partly to shorts covering before the Bureau. Special interest seems to be attached to the Bureau Report, which is published in New York to-day and will reach here late to-night, but the market is more likely to be influenced now by daily weather reports, than by the condition of the crop as it was on the date up to which the Bureau Report is compiled, viz., 25th ulto. The local market opened firm in sympathy with the advance in Liverpool. "Sutta" rates were quoted about Rs. 5 higher, good Broach being Rs. 300 to Rs. 301, while Oomras descriptions were Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 higher. Some business was done at Golaba in good Broach at Rs. 301 and Rs. 300 1-2, but at the close the rate is Rs. 299 1-2. Khamgaon Akola January was done at Rs. 289. The market closes quiet but steady as under.

General rain is reported in the Berars and Central Provinces. Akola has received 3 inches, Khamgaon about 4 inches, Amraoti 1 1-2 inches and Nagpur 1-4 inch. Rain is likely to extend into Khandesh and Guzerat to-day.

A cable from Messrs. A. Stern and Co. received this evening says :—"Western Oklahoma good rain, nearly general."

QUOTATIONS:—

OLD CROP

	Rs.	
Fine M. G. Khamgaon Akola...	263-4	Sept
Good Sawginned Dharwar ...	273	do
Good M. G. Coompta ...	283	do
Good M. G. Westerns ...	Unquoted	
Good H. G. Westerns ...	do	
Good M. G. Miraj ...	304 5	do

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	296 1-4	Mar.
Fine M. G. Wardha Hingangbat ...	304-5	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	302	"
" " Yeotmal ...	298	"
" " Khamgaon ...	295	"
" " Kumgaon Akola	289	"
" " Amraoti ...	291	"
" " Khandesh ...	273	"
F. G. " Khandesh ...	264	"
Fine " Bengal ...	258-9	"
F. G. " Bengal ...	245 1-2	"

LIVERPOOL OPENING.—

Opening Tone ...	Quiet
Estimate 1 Sales ...	8 00
Total Imports ...	2,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·65	6·61	6 57
+03	+02	+02
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6 57	6 57	6 58
+03	+03	+04
March-April.	April-May.	May-June
6·59	6·59	6·59
+03	+03	+02

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is quiet. We quote :—

Ready	Rs 8 1 0	B.T.
September	" 8 12 0	R.T.
May 1914	" 9 13 8	R.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is quiet. We quote :—

Brown Delhi May	Rs. 8 9 9	B.T.
Brown Cawnpore	" 7 11 0	B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	" 8 12 0	B.T.

GINGELLY SEED :—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote.—

Bold White 85p.c. Rs.	56 8 0	Dec.-Jan.
Black Kutai	Rs. 48 0 0	Jan.-Feu.

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 11 13 0	B.T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 36 4 0	

OTTONSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 25 8	

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—

New Crop Bold	Rs. 47 8 0	Jan.-Feb.

MOWRASEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 8 0 0	B.T.

WHEAT :—

The market is quiet but steady. We quote.

White Pesi 80 p.c. ready	Rs. 5 1 0	R.T.
White Delhi Sept.	" 5 7 6	R.T.
White Delhi May 1914	" 5 9 9	R.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	1,635	
Bank of India ...	67 3-4	
Eastern Bank ...	86	
Indian Specie ...	61	

MILLS.

David ...	585
Fazulbhai Mill ...	612 1-2
Finlay Mill ...	340
Kohinoor ...	720
Manockji Petit ...	3,062 1-2
New Great Eastern ...	235
Standard ...	1,380
Sun Mill ...	115
Swan Mill ...	295

PRESSES.

New Berar ...	550

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shivrajpur M. Syndicate ...	22
Bombay E. S. & T. O. Ord...	185
Bombay E. S. & T. O. Pre...	174
Bombay S N Ordy ...	220
The Tata Hydro E P Supply Co., Ordy ...	1,760

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley ...	587 1-2

DAYS RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Sunday :—

Cotton ...	463	bales.
Wheat ...	18,868	cwts.
Linseed ...	7,907	"
Rapeseed ...	1,396	"
Gingellyseed ...	573	"
Poppyseed ...	47	"
Groundnuts...	10	"
Castorseed ...	207	"
Rice ...	336	"
Myrabolams...	48	"
Cottonseed ...	9,827	"
Mowraseed ...	3,795	"
Gram ...	784	"
Joowar ...	3,656	"
Maize ...	nil	"
Barley ...	57	"

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market opened for spot.—Steady and closed steady.

The Liverpool market closed for futures—Firm.

The Liverpool market closed for East Indians. Steady.

Total Day's Sales ...	10,000 bales
Sales on Spec and export ...	300 "
Total Sales of Surats ...	.....
Total Day's Imports ...	6,000
Coconada Fair Red—Ldn. C. I. F. ...	5 1-8
Coconada Ginned—London C. I. F. ...	5 1-4
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown	9·75
Good Bhowanggur ...	5 10-16d.
Good Bengal ...	5 2-16d.
F. G. Benga' ...	5 6-16d.
Fine Bengal ...	5 10-16d.
Good adras Westerns Ldn...	5 9-16
F. G. F. Tinnevelly L'pool C. I. F. ...	5 3-4d.
Geo. Mayalls Yarns ...	10 15-16
40's ile Twist (Baumermills)	11 1-16
Weft 54 American ...	11 7-8
Weft 80 Egyptian ...	18 1-8
Weft 32's ...	14 1-8
Twist 36 ...	10 3-8
Twist 42 ...	11 1-2
Twist American 60 ...	16 7-8
Twist Egyptian 60 ...	17 7-8
Twist Egyptian 80 ...	20 3-4
Tone of Fine Yarns— ...	Steady
Tone of Coarse Yarns—	do.
General Tone of Yarn Market—	do.
Mid American at Liverpool ...	7·03

Cotton delivery mid uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

Aug.-Sept. ...	6·63
Sept.-Oct. ...	6·59
Oct.-Nov. ...	6·54
Nov.-Dec. ...	6 54
Dec.-Jan. ...	6 54
Jan.-Feb. ...	6·55
Feb.-Mar. ...	6 56
Mar.-Apl. ...	6·56
April-May ...	6·57

MANCHESTER, Sept. 1.

Manchester Piece Goods Market—Dearer in sympathy with cotton, but advance checks business—Shirting Dhootees are firm and show advancing tendency.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...Sept.-Oct.—Ldn	48	Done
Do. Bombay ex-ship (per 416lbs) .....Sept.-Oct.—Antwerp ...	49 6	Sellers
Do. La Plata ...Sept.-Oct.—Antwerp ...	46 3	"
Do. Tone of Market at close...	Steady	
Do. Tendency of the Market—	Sellers holding for higher prices.	
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes Sept.—	£25 5·0	
do ... Nov.-Dec.—	£24-10·0	
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Steady	
Do. total afloat for U. K. ...	.....	
Do. River Plate exports ...	.....	
Poppyseed Canal ...Sept.-Oct.—Dunkirk ...	65 9	Sellers.
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Quiet	
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal Sept.-Oct.—Dunkirk	48 9	"
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship Sept.-Oct.—Dunkirk ...	£3 6	"
Do. Yellow Guzerat, pur 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship Sept.-Oct.—Dunkirk ...	54 6	"
Do. Ferozepore usual bold ...	.....	
Do. Jamba Red— ...	.....	
Do. Tone of Market at close.—Steady		
Cotton Seed. Bombay parcels, Sept.-Oct.—Hull ...	£7-1-0	
Cotton Tone of Market at Close.—Quiet		

LONDON, Sept. 1.

WHEAT.

Wheat, Choice white Karachi Sept.-Oct—London...	37 3	Sellers. "
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) ...Sept.-Oct.—London...	Nominal.	
Do. Club No. 2 Sept.-Oct.—London ...	37 3	"
Do. Choice white Delhi Sept.-Oct.—London...	Nominal.	
Do. Tone of Market at Close	Quiet	
Do. South Australian ... Sep.-Oct.—	36 3	Value
Do. Rosario Santa Fe, 62 lbs.	No sellers	
Do. do. Tone of Market at Close ...	Quiet	
Do. Red Graded American per central Liverpool October—	7 1 1-8	
Do. Afloat to U. K. ...	.....	
Do. Stock at U. S. Ports ...	.....	
Karachi Barley ...Aug.-Sept—London ...	.....	

LONDON Sept. 1.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent F.O.B. Hamburg Sept ...	9 5 1-4	Sellers. "
German Beetroot, 88 per cent. F.O.B. Hamburg Oct.-Dec.	9 2 1-2	"
" Closing Tone of Market.	Steady	
German Granulated C. and F. Calcutta (double Bags) Oct.-Dec.	.....	
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) Oct.-Dec.—	12 7 1-2	"
German Closing Tone Market—	Quiet	
Austrian Crystals B. B. B. C. and F Calcutta July-Aug.	.....	
Austrian Crystals B. B. B. C. and F. Calcutta Jany.-Mar.	11 9	"
Do. Closing Tone of Market.	Steady	
Mauritius Crystals C. and F. Calcutta ...Sept.-Oct.—	11 3	
C and F Bombay Aug.-Sept.—	.....	
Do. Closing Tone of Market..	Quiet	
B. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— ...Jany. Mar.	12 10 1-2	"
B. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. & F. Calcutta (double Bags)— May-June...	.....	
Do. Closing Tone of Market.	Steady.	
Special Feature—General Report of Market ...	.....	

LONDON, Sept. 1.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (verage 17) C. I. F., Calcutta ... Sept-Dec....	Value. 11 "
Java Sugar. 16-18. (verage 17) C. I. F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar.	11 3 "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I.F. Calcutta...	
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi ... Sept.-Dec....	11 1 1-2
Java Sugar. 16-18. (Average 17) Bombay and Kchi Jan.-Mar	11 4 1-2 "
Java Sugar 16-18. (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi...	
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta...Sept.-Dec.	12
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta...Jan.-Mar.	12 3
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ...	
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bombay or Karachi. Sept.-Dec.	12 1 1-2 "
Java Sugar 26 T M O. (or Similar Bombay or Kchi Jan.-Mar.	12 4 1-2 "
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bombay or Karachi...	.....
Closing Tone of Market— Special Feature	Quiet and unchanged

LONDON, Sept. 1.

METALS.

Copper, Standard G M B ...	£71	7 6
" Best English Selected.	£74	0 0
" Braziers ...	£85	5 0
" Tone of Market ...	Firm	
Hard Spelter ...	£19	0 0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool	£197	0 0
Yellow Metal ...	7 3-16	
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 C. G. O. B 1 p.c. F O B L'pool ...	11	0 0
Silver, Spot ...	27 1-2	
" 2 months hence	27 5-8	
" Tone of Market—	Quiet	and
" Special Feature	unchanged	

LONDON, Sept. 1.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot ...	27 1-2
Silver 2 Months ...	27 5-8
Silver Closing Tone of Market—	Quiet
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market ...	Unchanged tendency
Reutes 3 p. c. ...	£ 89
Consols 2 1-2 p.c. Ex Div ...	£ 73 13-16
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c. ...	£89 7-8
Sterling loan ...	£89 7-8
Govt. Securities 3 p. c. ...	£ 77
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c. ...	£ 63 7 8
Bar Gold per oz. sh ...	77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market ...	Steady
Closing Tone of Finance Market ...	do
Bank of England Rate of Discount ...	4 1-2 p.c.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight ...	1 3 29 32
London at Paris Fcs. ...	25·23 1-2
Berlin cheques on London Mks	20·43 1-2
New York (Demand Bills) ds	4·86
Interest day to day loans	2 3-8
Do. 7 days Market loans ...	2 3-4
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight ...	3 5 8
Discount Bank Bills 6 months Sight ...	4
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 3-8
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	4 7-8

LONDON, Sept. 1.

SHELLAC.

Shellac T N Spot... ...	101
Do. T N Spot Oct. dely	101
Do. T N Spot Dec. dely.	102 6
A. C. Garnet Tone of closing market for T N Spot...	Quiet,
Do. do T N Futures	do
General Tone of Market—	Steady with little doing.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 2

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ...	10,000
Tone of Market ...	Steady

Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Sept.-Oct....	6·62	6·63
Oct.-Nov....	6·59	6·60
Nov.-Dec....	6 54	6·55
Dec.-Jan....	6 54	6·55
Jan.-Feb....	6 55	6·55
Feb.-Mar....	6·56	6·57
Mar.-Apl....	6 56	6·58
April-May...	6·57	6·59
May-June...		6·59

Nearest Prices taken at 11-25 a.m.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAME	Amount.	Paidup.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld.	100	100	18 p c	365
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 "	283
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	13 "	1665
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 "	672½
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 "	171
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 "	1480
Bank of Rangoon...	100	100	7 "	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 "	70
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 "	13
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India ...	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	61
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6½	14
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		30½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£60
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 "	56
Mercantile Bank(a)	25	12-10	8 "	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 "	£21½
Hoogkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	dl25	dl.125	£ 4	£87½
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ "	615

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	25	920
Alliance ...	1000	1000	...	75
Berar Mfg ...	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	237½
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ...	250	250	15	745
Bombay United ...	250	250	25	525
Century ...	100	100	3	270
Central India ...	500	500	70	2070
China ...	1000	1000	...	680
Chho Silk ...	500	500	20	445
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1490
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	400
Connaught ...	300	300	..	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	40	700
Crescent ...	100	100	20	130
Currimbhoy ...	250	250	12½	260
Crown ...	500	500	20	800
David ...	450	250	10	585
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10	500
Empress ...	500	500	...	145
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	6	190
Fazulbhoy ...	250	250	15	612½
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25	1630
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	340
God Mouse ...	500	500	yr. 20	475
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	660
Hyderabad Sullough ...	500	500	15	400
Ibrahim ...	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...	110
Indian Mfg ...	1000	1000	...	460
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	60	1000
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	200
Jamshed Mfg ...	250	250	5	135
Jivraj Baloo ...	1000	1000	...	420
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	250
Khandesh ...	1000	619	25	350
Khatau Makanjee...	1000	1000	45	1390
Kohinoor ...	500	500	15	790
Leopold ...	...	...	...	..
Laxmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1445
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	2175
Madhavji Dharamsay ...	500	500	65	1440
Manekji Petit ...	1000	1000	80	3015½
Morarji Goculdas ...	1000	1000	60	3200
Mysore Spinning...	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning...	80	30	...	...
Moon ...	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	230
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	35	1060
Phœnix ...	400	100	6	162½
Presidency ...	1000	1000	...	200
Sassoon Cotton ...	1000	1000	50	727½
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	yr. 35	350
Sholapur ...	100	1000	125	4800
S Mahratha ...	250	250	15	57½
Standard Mills ...	500	500	25	1380
Sun ...	250	250	Nil	115
Swan ...	250	250	10	295
Swadesh ...	500	500	25	1580
Textile ...	500	500	20	1380
Vishnu Cotton ...	500	500	Nil	470
do ...	500	500	Nil	670
Western India ...	1000	1000	25	625

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown and Co ...	100	100	6 p c.	156
All India Ut. Co. Ld ...	100	20	5 "	12½
Bamanka ...	10	10	...	4
Back Bay Bath ...	50	50	6 p. c.	28
Badham Pile ...	70	70	7 p. c.	100
Baroda Tram. Co...	100	100	4 p. c.	60
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn	125	125	15 p. c.	675
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co Ld.	£10	£10	Nil	185
Do. do P	£10	£10	6 p. c.	174
Bombay Ice Mfg ...	100	100	4 p. c.	17½
Bombay Flour Mill ...	500	500	20	930
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	5 p. c.	...
Bombay S. N. Co.	250	250	7-8	220
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	275
Central I. M. Co., Ld ...	10	10	8½	27½
Delhi Flour	200	200	10	100
Empire of I. L. A...	500	50	30 p c.	300
John Roberts and Co... ...	100	100	5 p. c.	200
Josts Fans Supply Co.... ...	10	100	10 p.c.	205
Kemp and Co	200	175	12½ "	90
Karachi Landing.	200	75	12	175
Mareks and Co ...	100	100	8	115
Marsland Price and Co ... ...O.	100	100	4 p c.	90
Do. do P	100	100	7 p. c.	73
Oriental Govt. L. A. Co ...	200	50	20 p. c.	490
Oriental Mining ...	...	...	...	...
Phillips and Co ...	40	40	10 p.c.	38
Port Canning Co...	1000	1000	yr. 42	835d
Shivrajpore Syn. etc.	10	10	...	22
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co	100	100	5	70 x 0
Soundy and Co ...	100	100	...	2d
Tata I. St. Co. D. O.	75	85	...	83
Ld P.	150	150	...	17·
Thacker and Co ...	5	50	30 p. c	215½
Tenbouc Co ...	25	2	yr. 2	...
Treasure and Co...	500	5.0	yr. 30	497½

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4800
Albert (Karachi)...	1100	1100	45	325
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	35
Breul's Cawnpore...	200	200	6 p c	138
Broach City ...	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22 1-2	1280
Godavery Valley...	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabhapatty ...	500	500	40	705
Hindustan P and M	250	250

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

OLYMPIC GAMES FUND.

AMERICAN ALARM AT BRITISH PREPARATIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Americans express alarm at the British appeal for £100,000 to train athletes for the Olympic Games in 1916, and have grave qualms as to the uses to which the money will be put.

The Secretary of the American Olympic Games Council says America may withdraw.

The British Olympic Games authorities, however, affirm that no one will withdraw. The fund will be devoted to training facilities and expert advice, etc., with Amateur Athletic Associations working with the Olympic Games Committee. The strictest amateurism will be maintained.—Reuter.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Warwickshire gained a first innings' victory over Northamptonshire, at Northampton.—Reuter.

DURAND TOURNAMENT.

LIST OF ENTRIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, Sept. 2.

The following are the entries for the Durand Football Tournament, which closed last night:—

(1) South Lancashire Regiment, (2) West Riding Regiment, (3) Simla Sports Club, (4) Lancashire Fusiliers, (5) 1st Battalion, Royal Scots, (6) Black Watch, (7) 4th Battalion, Rifles Brigade, (8) 1st Battalion, N-W. Railway Volunteers, (9) 1st King's Dragoon Guards, (10) Royal Garrison Artillery, (11) 2nd North Staffords, (12) 3rd Battalion, King's Royal Rifles, (13) Connaught Rangers I, (14) 4th King's Own, (15) 1st Battalion, Durham Light Infantry, (16) Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, (17) 4th Battalion, King's Royal Rifles. The East Yorks have scratched.

NEW CYCLING RECORD.

W. R. Hammond, of the Catford Cycling Club, accomplished a splendid performance in Mail week in a successful attempt to beat the London to Dover and back unpaced bicycle record made by A. G. Norman, of the Spencer Cycling Club, in 1909, when he covered the distance in 8hrs. 8mins.

Hammond started from Key-street before dawn and reached London Bridge, a distance of 100 miles, in 5 hrs. 9 mins, finally reaching Dover again a distance of 142 miles, in 8 hrs. 1min. 55sec., thus beating Norman's record by 6 mins. 25 secs. The times were taken by Mr. W. L. Woolveridge, official timekeeper to the Southern Road Records Association.

ON WITH THE LAST BALL.

The return match between Yorkshire and Surrey II. at Bridlington ended in a win for the home side by 87 runs. Surrey replied to Yorkshire's first innings score of 179 with 154. The Yorkshire second innings was declared forty minutes from time at 197 for 9 wickets, and the match then ended like ending in a draw, but Surrey's wickets fell rapidly. Smith was put on to bowl the last over, and captured Freeman's wicket, the 7th with the last ball of the match.

IRISH GOLF CHAMPION.

The final round of the Irish Native Amateur Championship was fought out between Lionel O. Munn (Royal Dublin) and Captain H. A. Boyd (Portmarnock) over thirty-six holes at the (Portmarnock course, Co. Dublin, in Mail week. They were all square at the end of the first round. In the second round Lionel Munn soon drew away, and he beat Captain Boyd by 6 up and 5 to play.

STEEPLECHASING.

AUSTRALIAN CANDIDATE FOR ENGLAND.

It is stated that Leach Kleshna, winner of the Grand National Steeplechase in Australia by four lengths six weeks ago, is to be taken to England shortly to compete in the Grand National.

ALL OUT—SIX RUNS.

In a cricket match between Saffron Walden and Thaxted, at Saffron Walden the scores were:—Saffron Walden, 170 for five wickets, when they declared, and Thaxted all out for six runs. This latter score is believed to constitute a record as the lowest score in all England. If this is so, it is a singular coincidence that the highest and lowest scores have been made in North Essex. The highest score on record, 920 runs, was made at Rickling Green in the eighties by the New Orleans Club, a well-known club in those days.

At the Celtic F. C. meeting at Glasgow the sprint champion, W. R. Applegarth, was again in record-breaking form. Although finishing fourth in the 120 yards handicap, the champion passed the post in 22 1-5 sec., thus knocking 1-5 sec., off the Scottish record for the distance.

It is stated that the King's five-year-old Dorando, by Cyllene—Nadejda (sister to Persimmon, Diamond Jubilee, and Florizel II.), is in the private sale list. Another horse that has proved himself useful—Bachelor's Hope, by Tredennis—Lady Bawn, the property of Mr. D. McCalmont, is also to be disposed of by private contract.

PRESIDENCY CRICKET.

BRILLIANT VICTORY FOR PARSIS.

EUROPEANS BEATEN BY AN INNINGS AND 29 RUNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 2.

The game ended at a quarter past four to-day in an easy win for the Parsis by an innings and 29 runs. Considerable rain had fallen during the night and well towards the forenoon, and, of course, we were prepared for a sticky wicket and got one which certainly did not play well, but we were not prepared for what did happen. The overnight not-outs were Wilson and Twiss, and the total was seven. This morning the Presidency lost nine wickets for 29 runs. Men like Greig, Poore, Haughton, Salter and Kerr failed as miserably as tyros. The state of the wicket, Kanga's bowling, which was good, but not more so than usual and the peculiar light combined to account for the failure. There was a certain amount of luck, of course. For example, Greig was bowled off his arm, and Colbeck was caught after playing the ball on to his pads. But, even then, all were left amazed at the procession of cold feet which tramped with wearisome regularity from pavilion to wicket and back again.

The Presidency team followed on, and, at the beginning, Greig and Haughton flattered us that they were going to pull the game out of the fire and they made a great attempt to do so, actually scoring 84 for the first wicket. Then Greig left, and afterwards Haughton. After that, the batting, while better than in the morning, was still weak, and the innings' defeat was not averted. Salter, Stileman and Dobbie all hit out, the last-named hitting in the fiercest manner, and carrying out his bat for twenty, which included two sixes and a four. Wilson, too, was batting strongly, but unfortunately he smashed a finger and got out through sheer pain rather than anything else.

THE GAME.

Wilson (3) and Twiss (1) the overnight not-outs resumed their innings at 11-35, Mirza bowling from the Gymkhana end to Twiss, who got a single from the first ball sent down Wilson also getting one and facing Kanga who bowled from the other end. Wilson got a lucky two through the slips—he ought to have been caught—and sent 10 to the telegraph, and after Twiss had added a single off Mirza Wilson was caught off that bowler in the slips.

Poore joined Twiss and without addition to the score the latter was caught off Kanga (12-3-3). Greig then joined the Captain who opened his account, getting Mirza away finely to the deep leg-boundary, but in Kanga's next over Greig was bowled without scoring (16-4 0). Haughton was the next to go in, but he too fell a victim to Kanga in the same over.

FOUR WICKETS FOR FIVE RUNS.

With half the team out for sixteen runs (four wickets had fallen for five runs) the rot seemed to have completely set in and Salter's advent was in the gloomiest circumstances. Poore played a maiden over from Mirza. Salter got a single from Kanga but was caught at the wicket of the first ball he received from the slow bowler (17 6-1). Raitt-Kerr succeeded Salter but almost immediately afterwards Poore played on to Kanga to a ball far off the wicket. Stileman was the next member of the solemn procession and he was caught by Mirza in the slips off the same bowler the first ball he received. Colbeck who was next to go in scored the first run made within recent memory and then got Mirza beautifully to the leg-boundary putting 20 on the board. He got another single off the same bowler and another from Kanga Kerr also getting one through the slips. Colbeck then hit Kanga for three and Kerr for a single.

At 29 Elavia relieved Mirza, Kerr getting a single from the first ball and Colbeck put the third away to leg for four, and the last for a single bringing him to face Kanga from whose second ball he got another single. At 36, however, Kerr lifted one from the Parsi captain to deep leg which Vazifdar held and the last man Dobbie went in but Colbeck was immediately caught by Elavia off Kanga, the innings closing for 36. His 16 was hard hit.

BOWLING RECORD.

Kanga had the remarkable figures of

O.	M.	R.	W.
8·5	2	14	8

The Presidency followed on at a quarter to one in a minority of 213, Greig and Haughton being the first to go in. Kanga opened the bowling and Haughton drove the third ball he sent down to the screen, repeating the performance with the last ball of the over. Mirza was the other bowler and Greig got a single from him through the slips and Haughton had a silly stroke round to short leg which had proved his downfall before and all but did so in Mirza's first over in the second innings. Kanga's second over was a maiden, but in Mirza's next Haughton put the third into a tent on the leg-boundary and followed this up with a single, giving Greig the bowling, but that was the end of the tally for the time. Kanga got a single from the next ball he received from Kanga, and Greig a nice stroke to leg for two. Haughton got a single from Mirza and another from Kanga and Greig doing likewise sent 20 up. Elavia then missed Haughton off Kanga, two runs resulting. Runs by each man brought 30 up. Five minutes later Haughton put Mirza away to the square leg-boundary and then lifted one to mid-on which Kanga just failed to reach.

SLOW SCORING.

At 36 Kanga took himself off in favour of Elavia. Two singles came from the first over. At 38 Parekh relieved Mirza, Greig immediately bringing up 40. Runs came slowly for a time, but a no-ball from Parekh and a single from Haughton sent 50 up and the adjournment was made for luncheon, Haughton being 30 not out and Greig 18.

Resuming after tiffin, Kanga bowled to Haughton who cut the third ball sent down for four, and drove the fourth for a single. In Mirza's next over, he got another fine leg-boundary and a single, signalling 60. Both men got singles, and then Haughton drove Kanga magnificently to the off-boundary. Four byes sent up another change. At 72, Parekh went on instead of Kanga Haughton getting 3 off the second ball and in Mirza's next over he completed his 50 and immediately afterwards drove Elavia sending 80 up. In the next ball, Mirza dropped him at point after he had made 54. Mirza levelled things, however, for he got Haughton caught in the slips. The outgoing batsman had had his share of luck, for he had played well and hit eight 4's in his 55. Poore joined Greig, but was caught off a very feeble stroke by Kanga off Parekh. The scoring then slowed down, but soon after Salter's arrival, Greig drove Parekh for four and again for three, 90 being signalled. At 93 he was clean-bowled by Mirza, after having made 29 (93-3-29). Kerr partnered Salter who had the good luck to be dropped in the country by Vazifdar, and Kerr was missed by Elchidana off Mirza.

THE CENTURY TELEGRAPHED.

Salter then drove the same bowler for four, causing the century to be telegraphed, but at the same score Kerr was bowled by Parekh (100-4-1). Four wickets had fallen for sixteen runs. Stileman was the next to bat. Soon after, the rain which had been threatening since lunch time came down, but it did not last long. Salter sent 110 to the board, getting Mirza to the leg-boundary, and was then nearly run out and immediately afterwards he drove Parekh to the off-boundary. At 125, Kanga came on in place of Mirza, and Salter welcomed him by hitting a "sixer" into the Gymkhana tent, bringing up 120. Warden was brought on in place of Kanga at 122, Salter putting away the second ball to the leg-boundary. Vazifdar relieved Parekh at 128, and at 130 Elchidana caught Salter off Warden. Salter had made 29, which included four 4's and a six. Stileman was then joined by Colbeck who, after he had made two, was stumped off Warden (133 6-2). McCall filled the vacancy, and Parekh came back in place of Vazifdar.

Rain again fell about this time. McCall drove Warden for two, but in the next ball was held in the slips off Warden, making room for Wilson. Stileman greeted the newcomer by hitting Parekh for four and then for five off successive balls. He followed this up by cutting Warden for two and driving him for a single, and Wilson hitting the same bowler for two, sent 150 to the telegraph. In Parekh's next over, however, he was caught by Kanga. Stileman had made 21. Dobbie was the next player. Meanwhile, Kanga had to retire, having injured his hand in catching Stileman, and Haughton fielded for him as a substitute. Dobbie then hit Warden into the next compound.

BALL DRIVEN INTO MOTOR CAR.

Singles from Lachman saw 160 go to the telegraph, and at 166 Mirza went on in place of Warden, Dobbie hitting the second ball clean out of the ground into a motor car standing near the Gymkhana building, and sending 170 up, and in Parekh's next over brought 180 up with a terrific drive into the crowd at the Stanton-road end. Wilson got two from Mirza, but was bowled by the next ball (183-9-10), and the last man, Twiss, went in, but he was bowled by Parekh after taking a single, the Parsis thus winning by an innings and 29 runs. Score:—

PARSIS—1ST INNINGS.

H. D. Kanga, c McCall, b Dobbie	...	71
J. S. Warden, b Dobbie	...	1
D. Driver, b Wilson	...	60
D. Kapadia, c Wilson, b Twiss	...	6
H. Mulla, c Greig, b Twiss		50
J. H. Elchidana, b Dobbie		17
H. Vazifdar, c Poore, b Dobbie		12
P. D. Chothia, l-b-w, b Greig		7
M. D. Parekh, b Greig		0
J. Elavia, l-b-w, b Dobbie		0
B. H. Mirza, not out		4
Extras	...	21
Total	...	249

PRESIDENCY.—1ST INNINGS.

R. L. McCall, c Vazifdar, b Kanga	...	1
C. H. Wilson, c Driver, b Mirza	...	6
Capt G. K. Twiss, c Mulla, b Kanga	...	3
Col. R. M. Poore, b Kanga	...	4
Maj. J. G. Greig, b Kanga	...	0
M. G Salter, c Mulla, b Mirza	...	1
Capt. E. J. H. Haughton, b Kanga	...	0
R. S. Raitt-Kerr, c Vazifdar, b Kanga	...	3
F. Stileman, c Mirza, b Kanga	...	0
L. G. Colbeck, l-b-w, b Kanga	...	16
G. S. Dobbie, not out	...	0
Extras	...	2
Total	...	36

PRESIDENCY.—2ND INNINGS.

Maj. J. G. Greig, b Mirza	...	29
E. J. H. Haughton, c Elchidana, b Mirza	...	55
Col. R. M. Poore, c Kanga, b Parekh	...	29
M. G. Salter, c Elchidana, b Warden	...	1
R. S. Raitt-Kerr, b Parekh		21
F. F. Stileman, c Kanga, b Parekh	...	2
L. G. Colbeck, st Mulla, b Warden	...	3
R. L. McCall, c Driver, b Warden	...	10
C. H Wilson, b Mirza	...	20
G. S. Dobbie, not out	...	1
G. K. Twiss, b Parekh	...	12
Extras	...	184
Total	...	

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

PARSIS—1ST INNINGS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Dobbie	33	9	68	6
*Haughton	17	5	52	0
Twiss	18	3	56	1
Wilson	17	5	31	1
Greig	7·3	2	14	0
Poore	2	0	7	0

* Haughton bowled one wide.

PRESIDENCY—2ND INNINGS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Kanga	9	2	37	0
Mirza	17	2	50	3
* Elavia	3	1	4	0
* Parekh	18	5	52	4
Warden	7	1	25	3
Vazifdar	2	0	4	0

* Parekh bowled five no balls.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY vs. KING KING & CO.

The Bank of Bombay played Messrs. King King & Co, on Sunday on the Oval, and won by 92 runs. Score:—

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

Y A Navalkar	...	31
M A Trilokekar	...	11
B Mistry	...	3
H J Dibbs	...	31
N S Guzder	...	13
B H Lochhead	...	11
J P St Anne	...	12
B A Talpade	...	0
A Stn Milne	...	10
C G Kirtikar	...	4
V S Talpade	...	1
Extras	...	5
Total	...	132

KING KING & CO.

Kirtikar	...	6
Rustomjee	...	0
A S D'Souza	...	0
Coles	...	2
Nadkarni	...	0
Cashman	...	8
Wadams	...	14
Anant	...	4
Lobo	...	1
C D Souza	...	0
Merwanjee	...	1
Extras	...	4
Total	...	40

FORBES FORBES CAMPBELL & CO. vs. COX & CO.

On the Oval on Sunday Forbes Forbes & Co. played Cox & Co. the former winning by 8 runs. Scores:—

FORBES FORBES CAMPBELL & CO.

Tapoojee, b Davar	...	1
Madusadan, b Braganca J P	...	2
Bunbury, not out	...	49
Jehangir, c Braganca J P	...	0
Shette, run out	...	8
Aldred, c Driver	...	0
Hogg, not out	...	32
Parasram Panday, Raghunath Shivshanker — Did not bat.		
Extras	...	9
Total	...	101

COX & CO.

Driver, c Jehangir	...	6
Master, c Hogg	...	5
Davar, b Shette	...	17
Braganca, J. P., c Jehangir	...	6
Apte, b Jehangir	...	25
Sanferrao, c Hogg	...	3
Nasir, b Hogg	...	6
M. Dsouza, b Jehangir	...	15
Rodrigues, b Bunbury	...	0
Braganca C., c Bunbury	...	0
D. DeSouza, not out	...	0
Extras	...	10
Total	...	93

KING GEORGE (BANDRA) vs. BLUE BELLS (BANDRA).

This match was played on the Target Green (Santa Cruz) and ended in a win for the King George Club by 18 runs. Scores:—

KING GEORGE C. C.

	1st Innings.	2nd Innings.
Anthony Entiado	1	3
John Carson	0	0
Peter Hodges	2	5
Paul Fernandes	1	2
M. F. Francis	3	8
Joseph Quadros	0	0
Michael Hodges	4	4
Willie Remedios	0	2
Nader Dasabhoy	2	5
Stan Hodges, not out	1	0
P. Gursaa	0	0
Extras	11	11
Total	25	40

BLUE BELLS C. C.

	1st Innings.	2nd Innings.
R Fernandes (Capt)	0	7
George Fernandes	1	9
Vincent Fernandes	1	2
John Entiado	3	1
T Zuzuarte	0	0
C Zuzuarte	0	1
J Geraldo	0	0
Peter Pereira	0	0
Peter Veney, not out	0	0
John Veesenker	6	2
Jose P Albuquere	1	5
Extras	2	6
Total	14	33

HINDU JOLLY vs COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

The Hindu Jolly C. C. played the Commercial Gymkhana on the Cooperage on Sunday, a close game, resulting in a win for the Gymkhana. Scores:—

HINDU JOLLY.

M. Goradia, b Briscoe	...	4
G. R. Seroff, b Grundy	...	1
N. H. Kharwa, run out	...	15½
T. Javery, b Grundy	...	
A. Shroff, b Briscoe	...	12
M. Kapadia, c Gurney Grindy	...	6
B. Desai, c and b Grindy	...	34
M. Engineer, b Elliot	...	1
P. Mathradas, not out	...	5
G. M. Desai, run out	...	4
C. Pandit, b Briscoe	...	9
Extras	...	2
Total	...	86

COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

Robinson, b Javery	...	6
Grundy, c Kharwa, b Desai	...	21
Briscoe, b Javery	...	26
Harwood, b Javery	...	2
Ramsay, b Desai	...	3
Elliott, c Mathuridas, b Desai	...	11
Coole-Rees, c Maturadas b Desai	...	3
Murphy, run out	...	1
Gurney, b Desai	...	2
Booth, c Javery, b Kharwa	...	0
Tweddle, not out	...	4
Extras	...	10
Total	...	89

THE LOCAL TOURNAMENT.

SELECTION OF TEAMS.

The great Bombay cricket tournament commences from Monday next, September 8, and is expected to continue till Wednesday, September 17.

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, September 8, 9 and 10 respectively, the Parsis meet the Mahomedans.

The Islam team to face the Zoroastrians was selected last night.

The Parsi team will be selected on Thursday (to-morrow) evening.

The Europeans will play the Hindus on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, September 11, 12 and 13 respectively.

The Hindu Selection Committee will meet at the Hindu Gymkhana Pavilion on Sunday evening to select the Hindu team.

THE "AMERICA'S" CUP.

A RETURN TO YACHTS OF MODERATE DIMENSIONS.

The New York Yacht Club has recently announced that the Royal Ulster Yacht Club has signed the conditions for a match for the "America's" cup, and that the first race will be sailed Thursday, September 10th, 1914; the second, September 12th; the third, September 14th; other races which may prove to be necessary to be sailed on each following Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday. Thus this famous trophy, the best known and most valued yachting prize in the history of this great sport, after remaining for eleven years in the undisturbed possession of the New York Yacht Club, is again to be made the object of a memorable contest.

During the past three decades there have been eight series of races for the "America's" cup, all of which have been won by the defending yacht. The races were as follows: "Genesta"—"Puritan," 1885; "Galatea"—"Mayflower," 1886; "Thistle"—"Volunteer," 1887; "Valkyrie II."—"Vigilant," 1893; "Valkyrie III."—"Defender," 1895; "Shamrock I."—"Columbia," 1899; "Shamrock II."—"Columbia," 1901; "Shamrock III."—"Reliance," 1903.

TIME ALLOWANCE.

In these races the time allowance which the larger yachts gave to the smaller was determined on the basis of their waterline length and sail area. Each designer was restricted to a waterline length not to exceed 90 feet. So long as he kept within this length, he was at liberty to make his yacht as broad and as deep as he pleased, and *spread above her hull as great an area of canvas as he thought fit. During these thirty years of competition, the operation of this rule produced a very extreme type of boat, with great beam and length on deck, of extreme draught, and carrying an enormous sail spread, requiring a very large crew for its handling. The effort to carry the largest possible sail spread showed itself both in the form of the hull and the materials for construction of both hull and spars. This extreme form of yacht is well illustrated by the "Reliance," which, on a waterline length of 89 feet 8 inches, had an over-all length on deck of about 145 feet, a beam of 27 feet, and a draught of about 20 feet. In cross-section, the hull presented the appearance of a shallow champagne glass, the hull being shallow, with a flat floor and hard bilges. The hard bilges were carried well out into the bow and stern sections, with the result that when the vessel heeled, she immersed a longer waterline, the original 90 feet being extended to fully 105 feet at a heel of 20 degrees. The use of special steel for the framing and thin Tobin-bronze sheets for the plating enabled the designer to reduce the hull weights and proportionately increase the mass of lead at the bottom of the keel. A further increase of the lead ballast was made possible by the substitution of hollow steel masts and spars for those of solid wood. Such construction enabled Herreshoff to place about 95 tons of lead in the keel of the "Reliance" and to spread above her hull the enormous area of 16,247 square feet of canvas.

AN EXPENSIVE TYPE.

Now such a ship as the "Reliance" not only costs above dols.150,000 to build, but her running expenses are proportionately heavy. She requires a crew of fifty or more men effectively to handle her; she is an uncomfortable boat in a seaway; and after a series of races is over, she is useless for ordinary cruising. The fate of a yacht of this character is usually that she is broken up and sold for the value of her metal.

During the past few years American yacht clubs have adopted a new rule of measurement, which has produced a type of yacht that is practically as fast as the older type, and which has the advantage that her hull is deeper, more commodious and better suited for cruising. The old rule of waterline length and sail area produced a boat of very small displacement in comparison to the great spread of sail—a most undesirable combination. The new rule favors displacement and produces a boat with a deeper and fuller underwater body, and sharp ends, as against the full overhanging ends of the older type.

The contending yachts built for the last four series of races have been of approximately 90-foot waterline length, and in the preceding four series of races the waterline length was about 85 feet. Now before the length-and-sail-area rule had got in its pernicious work of producing freakish boats of enormous sail area, a boat of 85 to 90 feet waterline carried a sail spread of from 9,000 to 11,000 square feet, and such boats were reasonable in price and in cost of management, and were readily handled. When the exaggerated dimensions of the "Reliance" were reached, the cost and trouble of building and managing these yachts became very serious indeed.

SMALLER DIMENSIONS.

A return to yachts of smaller dimensions, such as contended for the cup in the seventies and sixties, became desirable. The British challenge sent by Sir Thomas Lipton through the Royal Ulster Yacht Club gave the length of the challenging yacht as 75 feet. Now a 75-foot modern yacht carries a sail area approximately equal to that of the 85 to 99-foot yacht of 20 years before; and she is sufficiently large to provide a thorough test alike of the skill of the designer, the builder, and the competing skippers and crews. At the same time the cost of construction is cut in half, and so is the cost of operation. Moreover, under the new rule a yacht is built which after the races are over can be cross-bulkheaded and turned into a fact and thoroughly serviceable cruiser.

As compared with the "Reliance," the over-all length on deck in one of the new type of boats is reduced from about 145 to 105 feet, the beam from 27 to 20 feet, the draught from 20 feet to 13 feet 9 inches, and the amount of costly lead that must be molded into the keel to give stability is reduced from 95 to about 37 tons. The main boom is reduced from 115 feet to 84 feet and the height from boom to topmast drops from 155 feet to 111 feet. The cost falls from dols. 150,000 to dols. 80,000 and the cost of running the two types is as two to one.

As to the prospects of our retaining the cup in this country, says the "scientific American" it must be admitted that the reduction in the size of the competing yachts is rather favourable to the challenger. In the first place, for the past decade racing among the large single-stickers has been confined in Great Britain mainly to yachts of from 60 to 70 feet waterline length; and in the second place, Nicholson, who is at work on the challenger, is one of the younger designers who has shown originality and skill, his later yachts having made a pretty clean sweep in the regattas of the last two years.

SWIMMING NOTES.

ENGLISHWOMEN'S SUCCESS.

The Toronto Swimming Club held its annual race across Toronto Bay in mail week. Four former residents in Great Britain competed in the swim across the Bay, which is a mile and a quarter wide. The result was as follows:—Miss E. Wilson, Glasgow, 1; Mrs. Louise Norman, Leicester, 2; Miss Gertrude Parson, London, 3; Miss Doris Eldridge, Isle of Wight, 4.

LADY'S RECORD.

At the Jersey ladies' swimming gala at Havre des Pas Miss Vera Neave, in the one mile open scratch race, beat the world's ladies' record of 32min. 8sec., made by Miss Mabel Fletcher at Tottlenham Baths, her time being 29min. 54½sec.

Miss Neave was coached and trained by Mr. Walter Bricket, the Olympic trainer.

AMATEUR HALF MILE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The amateur half mile swimming championship of England was decided at Berwick gala. The starters included J. G. Hatfield, of Middlesborough, the mile champion, who quickly drew away, and won comfortably by 120 yards. G. W. Leader, Middlesborough, was second, and Percy Graham, Northumberland, third.

SEA SWIMMING.

In a choppy sea at Plymouth yesterday afternoon Mr. Hatfield, (holder), retained the quarter-mile salt-water championship of England. The champion won in 5min. 43sec. P.C. Giles, City of London Police, was second, his time being 5min. 52sec. Mr. R. E. Spiers, Everton Swimming Club, and Mr. H. E. Annison, Otter Swimming Club, London, had a keen race for third place, the former winning by a yard.

BOY'S GOOD PERFORMANCE.

At a swimming gala at Leeds, the final of a fifty yards handicap was won easily by K. Wilson, Bradford Dolphins, a boy of eight years of age. Wilson was handicapped to receive 25sec. start, but, for having swum second in the handicap for boys under fourteen, he was penalised 1sec. in the final. He completely ran away with the race, and swam the full distance in 46sec.—a remarkable performance for one so young.

THE OTTER CLUB.

The anual competition for the challenge cup presented to the Otter Swimming Club in 1900 by Major Collis Browne was decided in the Buckingham Palace-road Baths. The final heat resulted as follows: E. G. Head, 60sec. start, 1; C. F. Fisher-Brown, 60sec., 2; and F. C. Warrington, 90sec, 3. Won by twenty yards, eight yards dividing next two. The distance was 360 yards.

GOOD SWIM BY LADIES.

Three lady members of the Bath Dolphin Swimming Club, Miss D. Harrison, Miss D. Hague, and Miss M. Barnes, have achieved the notable feat of swimming in the river Avon from Bathampton Weirs to the City Weirs, a distance of about two and a half miles. The time occupied was under an hour and a half by two ladies, and just over that time by the third.

LADIES' CORNER.

SPORTS COSTUMES.

The plain coat, with a plaid, striped or check skirt, is the costume to wear if one wishes to be thoroughly up-to date with country clothes. A strikingly attractive sports costume in bright green tartan and plain bright green face cloth had the short plaid skirt trimmed with two straps of plain cloth, fastened at each side with green leather buttons. The coat was unusually short, for it reached but little below the waistline. The front hung quite loosely, the seams being cut up at each side for about three to four inches in depth. The back was taken into the waist by a narrow strap of the cloth, which fastened at each side with a green leather button. A row of leather buttons came down the front, and the collar, cuffs and neat little pockets were of the green tartan.

CHECK STOCKINGS.

The new sports stockings are wonderful to behold. From instep to the beginning of the calf they are of large staring checks, broad stripes or vivid flower designs, the remaining portion being of a plain colour. It surprises me writes a fashion correspondent how anyone can wear them, for they have an ugly way of making the ankle appear thick and clumsy, and apart from that the quieter and neater a stocking is the better it looks.

RESTFUL GOWNS.

After an arduous game it is very genuine pleasure to slip off one's outdoor garments and get into a comfortable rest gown. The modern rest gown is a very different article from the old dressing gown type of costume. At first glance it cannot be distinguished from an ordinary pretty house dress, and the only real difference consists of a general looseness of fit. The waist is loose enough to be able to dispense with the corset without discomfort, and the sleeves and neck free from all feeling of restriction. A very original little gown of this description which I saw the other day was made of cherry-red crepon with a quaint flower design in white. The skirt was pleated up in front under a big flap of the material and opened at the foot to show a petticoat of pleated voile-de-soie in cerise to match the crepon. The simple kimono corsage had vest and undersleeves of the voile-de-soie, and the waist band and narrow tie were of black velvet.

The instalment of our Serial Story "As Explained by Peter," due to-day, having missed the mail we regret that its readers are compelled to wait another week.

Major-General Phayre, who has been on the unemployed list since 1st June, 1911, is returning to India to take command of the Secunderabad Division, vice Lieutenant-General Sir John Woon, proceeding on leave preparatory to retirement.

The *Pioneer* understands that Mr. J. B. Wood, Resident at Indore, will officiate as Foreign Secretary, while Sir Henry McMahon is sitting in the Tibet Conference at Simla.

BRIEF AND PITHY.

DEFYING EUROPE.

When the skating rink, which had long guished for a considerable time in a useful thoroughfare, suddenly blossomed out gay with white paint and bunting as a new picture palace and announced in letters two feet high that it was the best-ventilated hall in Europe, the neighbourhood was impressed (says the "Manchester Guardian"). There is a certain dignity in defying a continent.

It was a surprise to the passers-by when, within a few months of this bold start, the palace suddenly closed for "extensive alterations and improvements." Was it determined to go one better and stand pre-eminent in the hemisphere?

But all was explained by the handbill forced upon the public on the day of the grand re-opening. "We beg to inform our numerous patrons," it ran, "that the draughts which have been objected to are now entirely remedied, sheets of cotton wool and felting having been inserted all round the roof."

MUSICIAN'S EXPORT.

An amusing story is related about M. Ysaye, the famous violinist, by the "Etoile Belge."

During his visit to America the artist was the guest of a New York millionaire, who in his early days was a shoemaker. After dinner his host importuned Ysaye to play, and when he hesitated remarked, "A man should never be ashamed to exhibit his art." Thereupon Ysaye played to his host.

Having returned to Europe, the violinist invited his former millionaire host, who happened to be in Paris, to dinner. During the evening a pair of boots much the worse for wear were handed to the guest. "My dear friend," do me the favour of mending these boots for me."

The millionaire was speechless with amazement. "A man should never be ashamed to exhibit his art," added Ysaye with a significant smile.

AN INTENSE SPREE.

Hori was noted for the intensity of his sprees and more particularly for the diabolical character of the mischief he committed when he was well primed and seeking entertainment.

He was a big, lovable, improvident Maori who had never missed a race meeting nor refused a drink. The Palmerston races were duly attended by Hori, who took with him also a cheque for £27 and a thirst he would not have sold for gold or precious stones. He spent a glorious day and turned up in the evening at the railway station ripe for devilment.

His eye fell on two trains, one headed north for Wanganui, the other south for Levin, and backed so close that their guards' vans almost touched. Hori slipped unobtrusively off the platform, coupled the two vans, and waited for the guard's whistle.

When it came, and one of the engines gave a preliminary puff, Hori laid his umbrella on the platform as a mark, waved a handful of notes around his head, and shrieked: "I back te——Wanganui! I back te——Wanganui!" When the Levin train had ceased its surprising move backwards, and the railway officials had regained control of themselves, Hori was enthusiastically arrested. "Five pounds or one month," was the decision of the Court.—"Sydney Bulletin."

THE CHILD DE LUXE.

Old-fashioned Grandmother: "Why Muriel, where are your dolls this morning? Why don't you take them out in your dolls' carriage, dear?"

Muriel (slightly bored): "Oh! I leave all that to their nurse."—"Century Magazine."

HER'S SENSE OF HUMOUR.

For some time (writes "Suburbanite" in "Glasgow News" one of my hens has been indulging itself in a practice that, but for little joke involved, would have ended in its decapitation.

It is one of a pen of eight egg machines—or seven, rather, for its egg-producing mechanism is considerably out of order, its best average being about one in the fortnight. Yet until recently that hen was scheduled on my book as the premier layer. That happened in this way.

Every morning when I made my appearance in the garden, Nora (the hen) would be found clucking beside one of the eggs with all the face of its raucous throat.

If any of its sisters laid claim to the property there would be a wild flutter, and the audacious bird would continue her boasting when she had cleared her hill of feathers.

Some time ago I discovered her in the act of taking up her stand over the production of another hen, and a careful watch thereafter disclosed her true capabilities. A sense of humour is undoubtedly one of them; and this is being regarded as a saving grace, for I have decided to allow her to continue living by her wits.

WHISTLER'S RETORT.

While James McNeill Whistler, the painter, was trying on a hat in a London shop one day (says the "Argonaut," a customer rushed in, and, mistaking Mr. Whistler for a clerk, exclaimed: "I say, this 'at doesn't fit." The artist eyed him for a minute and then replied scornfully, "Neither does your coat, and I'll be hanged if I like the colour of your trousers."

BROWNING IN NEW GUISE.

A well-known novelist was staying in Florence last April. A friend exclaimed to him one morning, recalling Robert Browning, "Oh, to be in England, now that April's here!" "No, said the novelist, "Oh, to be in London now that April's here!"

But when the novelist did come to London late in April he cried, "Oh, to be in August now that April's here!"—"The Gentlewoman."

An erthquake shock was felt at Mandalay on Monday morning, a few minutes after nine o'clock. The direction was east to west, and the shock was quite a severe one.

It is understood that, on return from leave of Sir Harvey Adamson, Sir George Shaw, who has been officiating Lieutenant-Governor, will revert to the post of Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma, relieving Mr L. H. Saunders, who becomes the Commissioner of Mandalay Division.

An experiment is to be made next year to keep the United Provinces Secretariat in Allahabad during the hot weather but according to the present proposals only five out of the nineteen departments, of which it is composed, are to form the subject of the experiment, the rest being taken to Naini Tal as usual.

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Wednesday, 3rd September, 1913.

INDIAN MINERAL PRODUCTION.

The Director of the Geological Survey of India, in his report on the Mineral Production of India during 1912, congratulates himself on the fact that the methods of collecting the returns are becoming more precise every year, and the machinery employed for the purpose more efficient. Hence the number of minerals for which approximately trustworthy annual returns are available is gradually increasing, and it is hoped that before long the minerals, for which regularly recurring and full particulars cannot be procured will be reduced to a very small number. Of the minerals for which returns are available increased output as compared with the previous year is shown. Coal to the value of £3,310,365 was taken out of the mines, an increase of £807,749. Gold, to the value of close on two and three-quarter millions showed an increase of one and a half per cent. Petroleum, manganese-ore, salt, mica, building materials and road metal all showed higher figures, the increase in manganese-ore, exceeding thirty-six per cent., and mica over fifty. The value of the mineral production for the year was greater than that of the previous twelve months by over a million and a quarter sterling, equivalent to a rise of nearly seventeen per cent. Figures for individual minerals were almost equally satisfactory, there being increases in the value of the outturn of most of the principal products such as coal, petroleum, manganese, salt, wolfram, iron-ore and monazite, while in the case of only two minerals, lead and jadeite, was there a considerable decrease in the output of any of the important products, the fall in jadeite being due to a reduced demand consequent on the political disturbances in China.

The steadily increasing demand for Indian coal is clearly indicated; indeed the most important rise in the total value of the minerals produced during 1912 was due to coal, which accounts for considerably more than one-half the total increase, namely the sum of £807,749 equal to 32·2 per cent. over the value of the outturn of the previous year. At the same time it is recorded that there was a considerable rise in pit's mouth value of from Rs. 2-11-4 to Rs. 3-6 per ton—so that the output was not so great as might be supposed from the value figures. Nevertheless the total amount produced was approximately fourteen and three-quarter million tons, nearly sixteen per cent. more than in the previous year and nearly two million tons more than during the boom of 1908 when the output was over twelve and three-quarter million tons and the pit's mouth value rose to an anna short of four rupees with the exception of those of Baluchistan and Bengal most of the fields showed a slight rise in pit's mouth value. The amount of coal exported was slightly in excess of that in the previous year, the quantity being 897,194 tons as compared with 860,788, the great bulk of the surplus being consumed in India. Of the increased consumption the Railways of the country are found to be responsible for rather more than one-fifth, the total quantity of coal burned by them in the year being over four and a half million tons. The balance of a million and a half having been employed in other industries is regarded as an indication of remarkably rapid industrial expansion. This is undoubtedly correct for with the increase in exports the rise in imports was very considerable, nearly double the amount of the previous year, there being marked increases in the amount of the Natal and Japanese coal imported, a considerable increase in the imports of Australian coal and a decrease in those from the United Kingdom.

Though there were increases in the output of coal in all provinces the improvement was most marked in Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa. There was naturally a considerable rise in the total amount of labour employed in the coal-fields during the year, the average number of hands being 132,567 as against 116,155 in 1911. It is satisfactory to learn too that there was also a slight improvement in efficiency, the output per person rising for 109·47 tons to 110·93 and the number of accidents the same within one notwithstanding the larger number of persons employed. Of other minerals it is shown that there was again a decline in diamonds. The industry however is but an insignificant one though a certain amount of attention has recently been paid to the possibility of the exploitation of new areas in Central India and its effect is expected to be shown in the figures of the next year. Gold claims a slight improvement though work ceased at Dharwar, but the reduction on that account was more than compensated for by the increased outturn in Mysore, Hyderabad, and the Anantapur fields in Madras. The production of iron-ore showed a rapid rise, as the result of activity of the Tata and Bengal iron and steel companies. And manganese-ore made remarkable recovery from the previous year when there was a fall both in quantity and value. In 1912 there was a rise in value but a slight fall in outturn. Nevertheless it is believed that the improved prices will have the effect of reducing existing stocks at the mines and will lead to an increased output during the present year. The output of petroleum still continues its steady growth and last year two hundred and forty-nine million gallons was the highest output on record. The outlook is regarded as particularly bright in this particular item but on all hands is evidence of the awakening of India to the value of her mineral deposits.

AN ENLIGHTENED MINOR RULER. THE untimely though not unexpected, death of the young Maharajah of Cooch Behar has occurred in England, like that of his father, far from his own country and State, but he might be said to have had many ties with England where he passed his boyhood and early life and which he had visited every year since. He succeeded his father only a couple of years ago, and had not much time to develop a policy of his own. But his little State, which was long in a very unsatisfactory condition, was so thoroughly overhauled during the long minority of his father by the British Commissioner, appointed to undertake the direct management of affairs, and its lines of future administration so well laid down that there was little left for him but to continue the good work of the late regime which he was doing to the best of his ability. But he was hampered by weak health from the beginning and the end has come so soon. As he was unmarried, he will be succeeded by his eldest brother Prince Jitendra who has lately been so much in evidence on account of his marriage with the Gaekwar's daughter, Princess Indira. These brothers are the grandsons of the celebrated Bengali Reformer, Keshub Chandra Sen, the founder of the Brahmo movement which has done so much for the spiritual and intellectual advancement of present day Bengal. Rabindranath Tagore who has recently attracted so much attention as the poet of what is called the Renaissance in Bengal, is a Brahmo and indeed belongs to the family to whom Keshub Sen owes much. The Tagores, very wealthy landlords have always been enlightened, and Dwarkanath Tagore, their head two generations ago, was well known in England and Europe which he visited and where he died, as the patron of Rammohan Roy, the first Reformer of Hinduism by the aid of Christianity. Dwarkanath's brother, Devendranath, was a still more enthusiastic reformer, social as well as religious, and he really founded the Brahmo Samaj, with which Keshub's name is indissolubly associated in the popular mind. He patronised Keshub and helped him most materially in every way, keeping himself in the background as much as possible. Then came a split between patron and protege over the marriage of Keshub's little daughter with the father of the ruler of Cooch Behar just dead. The bridegroom was sixteen and Keshub's daughter only fourteen, and the followers of the Reformer justly complained that this was a case of very early marriage condemned by Keshub himself before. Yet the marriage was insisted upon and brought about by Keshub on the ground of increase of influence thereby of the Brahmo Samaj. Though there was great uproar and a schism in the Brahmo party, yet the Reformer's obstinacy was justified by the event, as his son-in-law, the ruler of Cooch Behar who died two years ago, grew up to be a staunch Reformer and a great pillar of the Brahmo movement which he did much to strengthen. Keshub's daughter, the mother of late as well as the new ruler, is living still and is a great force in the State for good. The dead Maharajah, only thirty, came on both his parents' side of a short-lived family. His grandfather Keshub Sen was only 46 at the time of his death.

PUBLIC BEHAVIOUR DURING FESTIVALS. ONE of the most pleasant and hopeful signs of modern social reform is the excellent movement which is assiduously cultivated by certain societies, and which aims at the more seemly observance, by the lower classes, of religious festivals. This movement at this period of the year, when one festival follows after another so quickly, has its time of greatest activity, and the signs which may be seen of its effect are particularly noticeable by the European community, who see little of the people except in the streets, and of the effect of other and sometimes more important propaganda know nothing except by hearsay. The most flagrant breaches of public decorum have been apt in the past to occur at Holi, and there is a marked difference between public behaviour nowadays and that which obtained only a few years ago. Now, whilst Hindus of the lower class may still plentifully besprinkle each other with coloured liquids, a non-Hinduo may walk through the native city without fear that he will be molested in this disagreeable way. Also the shouting of obscenities in the streets has become much less frequent than it used to be. Of the festival which was observed last week, the birth of Krishna, excessive gambling has always been a prominent feature. On the night of *Gocal-Ashtami*, the principal day of the festival, Hindu men and women, especially those from Gujarat and Kathiawar, spend several hours playing with cards and dice. This first arose from the custom of attending religious observances at the temples late at night. The people, having to occupy themselves till about midnight, when the services began, took to card-playing and dicing, a favourite amusement, in order to pass the time, and gradually the idea became recognised among the ignorant that this was a part of the necessary religious observance. During the festival, which has just passed, special efforts were made to teach the people that this notion was erroneous and particularly to dissuade respectable women from joining in the gambling. Several meetings were held before the festival commenced to explain its true character to the people and particularly on the principal night there was a large gathering of women, which was organised as a counter-attraction, and which was concluded in time for them to attend the temples. The result is reported to have been that the amount of gambling decreased considerably and that the next day there was a marked decrease of cases of gambling in the police-courts, as compared with those of previous years. It is hoped that similarly successful results will be achieved during the Ganpati festival which will commence to-morrow. This is usually the occasion of much drunkenness in the streets, and on one day known as *Gouri* this spreads to the women, who many of them drink and dance and behave in an unseemly manner. Various societies, particularly "The Servants of India" have been holding meetings with the object of persuading the people to observe the festival with orderliness. This is an excellent work, which is deserving of every encouragement. It not only tends to the general improvement of the morals of the city, but helps to relieve the police during a period of stress of duty, and to assist the convenience of those whose business takes them through the streets.

FRIENDSHIP WITHOUT TREATIES. THERE are few Lord Chancellors who have left England during their term of office, for the Royal Seal cannot be taken out of the country. But Lord Haldane has adopted a very rare course and has left it in commission while he is taking a little trip to the United States and Canada. Since the object of his journey was to deliver a lecture to the American Bar Association at Montreal it was to be expected that he would have something interesting to say. From the brief summary of the address cabled that expectation has been realised, and our only regret is that we have not the full text. He pointed out how much the United States, Canada, and Britain have in common by reason of their traditions and ideals. He then made a subtle yet pointed observation which should not be lost on American politicians. It was with regard to the friendly relationships which were growing up without treaties, and he cited the case of England and France. The significance of the observation, of course, lies in the fact that America just now has a not very enviable reputation for tearing up treaties and disregarding obligations, of which no better example could be quoted than the Panama breach of faith with England, with whom she was on the friendliest terms. Owing to the intricacies of diplomacy and the inter-relation of interests international friendships based on sentiment are bound to be more effective and lasting than those based on treaties, and the examples of England and France and Germany and Austria, if followed by other countries of opposite groups, would do much to bring about the ideal of world's peace which is urged so often

THE SMALL CAUSE COURT. THREE years ago the premises in which the Bombay Small Cause Courts were located, after being condemned as unsafe, were demolished, and the public given to understand that new buildings would be promptly erected on the same site. From that day to this however nothing has been done. The five courts were lodged in temporary premises which, though adequate for the purposes for which they were erected, have proved incapable of accommodating the thousands of persons having daily recourse to the Courts. Large cracks have made their appearance in the main walls, and the Government engineers have declared the building unsafe for the purposes of the Court. It has been decided that they be at once vacated, and the business of the Court suspended until other temporary premises have been found. That such an expedient should have to be resorted to is scarcely creditable to Bombay, and it is now sincerely to be hoped that no further delay in the erection of new buildings will be tolerated.

CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 30.

THE CARE OF THE INSANE.

"You will never get the Government to do anything unless you drive them into a corner." Such was the hopeless reply of the Superintendent of the Bhowanipore Lunatic Asylum to the remonstrance of a visitor, who found the wretched inmates confined in cells, which were unlighted by electricity and unventilated by fans. What the absence of those amenities, nay, necessities, meant in Calcutta in the months of April, May, and June, may well be left to the imagination of your readers. Fortunately the visitor aforesaid, Mr. William Bradshaw, Past Master of the Calcutta Trades Association and Member of the Bengal Legislative Council both knew how to drive the Government into a corner and had the courage to do it. He appealed to public opinion through the newspapers, and the effect was instantaneous. People knew that he was not in the habit of "talking through his hat," and followed his lead in a spirited attack on Colonel Harris, the Head of the Medical Department, who permitted a state of things very little better than that found to exist in Bedlam by the investigating committee of the House of Commons in 1815.

Before I proceed to tell the result of this stirring of the public conscience, I ought, I think, to go back a bit to an earlier revelation than Mr Bradshaw's letter, which, however, enlightened only the private practitioners. One of the best known and most popular of these is Dr Elmes, who came to Calcutta from Assam about five years ago, and soon acquired an extensive practice among the European upper middle class. Among other things he gained a reputation as a practical alienist, and European insanes were almost invariably taken to him for treatment. Sometime last year he had to deal with two very bad cases. Having sent his wife to the hills, he kept the unfortunates in his own house in Middleton Row until they were fit to be removed to the Asylum at Bhowanipore. Judge of his surprise and disgust to find on getting there that they could not be admitted because there was no more room. He was justly indignant, and called on Lord Carmichael, with whom he is friendly, to protest against so scandalous a defect in the official medical administration. He was promised redress, and a meeting of all the doctors practising in the European quarter, official and private, was fixed to take place at Government House on a specified date to consider the position. As soon as the Head of the I. M. S. heard of the meeting he immediately issued an order forbidding any member of the Service attending. Then according to the gossip of the clubs he repaired to Government House and fell on his knees to the Governor to cancel an enquiry which would be a terrible blow to the prestige of the I. M. S. already deeply injured by Lord Morley's scheme of an independent civil medical profession in India. Whether this is the correct version of what took place between the Governor and Colonel Harris does not really matter, for the fact remains that the meeting was cancelled at the last moment for administrative reasons. Dr. Elmes then gave up in disgust his efforts to procure more humane provision for European insanes than existed at Bhowanipore, and the old order would have continued but for the courageous humanity of Mr. Bradshaw. As he is one of the leading members of the European Defence Association, that body took up the question and addressed a vigorous representation to the Government of Bengal. The latter took a month to reply and as everybody expected attempted to whitewash the Medical Department. Nevertheless they admitted the necessity of the electric lights and fans by providing them and condemned the inadequacy of the Bhowanipore asylum by pledging their word that the utmost despatch would be ordered in the completion of the asylum at Ranchi, the foundation stone of which was laid in the dim past when the whole of Bihar and Orissa, Bengal and Eastern Bengal were under the rule of one Lieutenant-Governor. This is a great victory for Mr. Bradshaw, whose undoubted claim to a C. I. E. was brushed aside at the Delhi Durbar, because he was just a little too independent for the taste of the Bureaucracy.

THE BHITAR BAZAR.

The commercial sensation of the week has been the frenzied gambling in jute futures in the Bhitar Bazar, an institution which may or may not be peculiar to Calcutta. As the Marwari is now a factor in nearly every trading centre in India, and as the Bhitar Bazar is his invention, it is permissible to suppose that you in Bombay are not unacquainted with the kind of gambling it promotes. We have not here an exchange in the ordinary commercial acceptation of the term; the operators do not handle the article in which they speculate; there is never any delivery of goods; the payment of differences is all that matters; and even this cannot be enforced either by law or by rules to which the gamblers subscribe. Anyone can enter the Bhitar Bazar, and during the present frenzy the barrister of the High Court has been jostling the durwan and the coolie, just as was the case in the cotton-figure gambling booths which the police suppressed at the beginning of the year. Of course outsiders have to submit to marginal trading; that is to say they have to pay a heavy brokerage of eight annas a bale of jute in advance before they are allowed to sign a contract, and they always run the risk of seeing that contract repudiated on settling day. Men, who are known in the pucca jute market as regular operators, pay a margin of only two annas a bale, and if their account is on the right side on settling day it pays the Bhitar broker to hand over the dust, for it is this illegitimate speculation of men in the regular trade that keeps the Marwari in countenance. Thus this gambling in jute futures is quite as demoralising and destructive of commercial honesty as *bursat-ka-sutta* which is punishable by law; in fact it is far worse. Rain gambling injured only the gamblers themselves, whereas this jute gambling is playing the very mischief with the staple industry of Calcutta.

As long as a man can hedge in the Bhitar Bazar on a contract he has made in the pucca market, he does not care how his opperations inflate the price of the raw material; and that is the reason why jute is now at a price which leaves no manufacturing profit, notwithstanding the great demand for bags. Many things have occured this year to make the pucca market extremely sensitive. In the first place the revision of the figures of acreage by the new Director of Agriculture on a novel and ingenious plan, showed that the traditional figures gave an overestimate. It was not reassuring to be told at the same time that the traditional average per acre was an underestimate. The bulls, at any rate, declined to take any notice of the reservation. They operated on the assumption that a smaller acreage meant a smaller crop, and any reduction in this respect made for a high range of values owing to the fact that the new crop would have to feed 5,000 more looms than that of last year. Providence in the shape of an abnormal rainfall came to their assistance in the nick of time. There has certainly been great damage done to what is called the deshi crop, namely that grown in Bengal proper. Last year the outturn from this source was 20 lakhs of bales; this year the trade will be lucky if it pans out 8 lakhs. In consequence of these conditions the price of jute, long before any portion of the new crop was marketted, was higher than ever before in the history of the trade. Instead of tumbling down when it became clear that there would be more than enough to go round the price has continued to soar, because, as I have said above, unscrupulous operators in the pucca market have been able to hedge in the Bhitar Bazar.

The ugliest feature of the gambling is the support it is getting from mill agents and jute brokers, Europeans all of them, who think more of private gain than the interests of shareholders and clients they are sworn to protect. This evil is so dangerous that a determined effort is to be made to ostracise the blacklegs, and all honest traders are being called upon to combine to crush the Bhitar Bazar. If there are any more cases like that which Justice Fletcher decided during the week, I do not see how the bucket shop can continue to exist. An European broker, a member of the Royal Exchange, had been flirting with the Bhitar Bazar for some months, winning to his infinite content several small sums in the payment of differences. This tempted him to a big deal, and as is invariably the case he came out on the wrong side on settling day, and to the tune of 7,000 rupees. He repudiated the contract, but as the Marwari thought he had the defaulter on a written agreement, the High Court was asked to interfere to compel payment. The defendant put in the usual plea that a gambling transaction was not enforcible by law. He not only won the case, but was also commended by the judge for discouraging fraudulent speculation. This decision has come at a most unfortunate time for the Bhitar Bazar, for it is currently reported that it will take 100 lakhs of rupees to pay the differences on the August settlement and some of this was to come out of English pockets. A German mill agent stands to win one lakh and a Scotch jute broker three lakhs, but it looks as if their money is in the soup. It would be the best thing imaginable for the legitimate trade if the default in the Bhitar Bazar settlement for August were heavy; this would be far more efficacious than boycott or legislation in its suppression. In the meantime it is good to hear that the Jute Balers' Association has passed the following resolution. "That from the 1st of September no Bhitar Bazar broker will be allowed in the Exchange rooms, and none of them will be admitted as a member of the Association." If all the other Associations connected with the industry follow suit, and the Royal Exchange fires any member who operates in the Bhitar Bazar, there will be some chance of commercial morality in Calcutta.

A CITY BEAUTIFUL.

From the purification of the spiritual atmosphere to the beautification of the physical conditions of the city is only a step, and those of us who are able to take a detached view of men and matters have made it with ease and pleasure, thanks to the extremely interesting joint report of the Engineer and Chief Valuer of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, which was published during the week on the eve of the departure on furlough of Mr. Bompas, the first Chairman of the Trust. The report is generously illustrated to demonstrate how haphazardly the present premier city of India has grown out of a collection of villages. It is also accompanied by a set of useful maps, one of which shows what would be an ideal improvement if the improvers had a free hand to destroy vested interests and other stupid obstacles which law and sentiment put in the way. The other maps show how to make the best of a bad bargain with a limited purse, a difficult tempered population, a timid Government, and a pesky Municipal Corporation. The report, especially the last chapter which deals with the future, is full of sonorous platitudes, as for example: "The Trust is to deal with the problem of Calcutta and its suburbs as a whole, and a parochial outlook is useless and mischievous." And again "If the citizens of Calcutta desire a good city and are willing to co-operate in working for it, they will eventually get one, where they may live a common life for a noble end. Such an aspiration is worthy of the truest patriotism." How is that for high? Messrs Maden and Shrosbree, the authors of the report, write all through with a solemn earnestness which no doubt indexes their high sense of responsibility, but which, I am afraid, will give rise to mixed sensations, little calculated to popularize the gospel they preach. The ordinary European merchant of Calcutta is cynical, and the "Old-Polonius" tone of the testament will simply excite him to irreverent laughter. The Bengalee, on the other hand, will revel in the stilted rhetoric, but we quote a case against the argument. The appeal to his patriotism will be vain, for he is hardened in the belief that the aim and object of the Improvement Trust is to evict him from his ancestral hut, to make room for the European and Anglicised Indian. The report makes an unfortunate admission that the presence of new and expensive buildings in certain quarters makes impossible of achievement an ideal road alignment. At the present moment the Trust has under consideration the new road in Kalighat. From the published plan it is obvious that the ideal alignment has been departed from in order not to disturb the houses recently built by Sir Asutosh Mookerjee and other judges of the High Court. This has given rise to the popular clamour that in the improvement of Calcutta the interests of the poor are being sacri-

(Continued on page 8.)

HOME RAILWAY DISASTER.

COLLISION OF TWO EXPRESSES.

NINE PERSONS KILLED AND TEN INJURED.

TERRIBLE SCENES.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

While two expresses from Carlisle were travelling southward, one ran full speed into the rear of the other, near Rosgill, on a big ascent up the Shap.

It is officially stated that nine persons were killed and ten injured.

LATER.

The Glasgow express had stopped at Aisgill, near Hawes, not at Shap, through want of steam, when the Aberdeen-Edinburgh express dashed into its rear with terrific force at two o'clock in the morning. The engine went clean through the end carriage.

Terrible scenes ensued, two coaches being burnt to ashes.

Rescue trains with doctors were hurried to the spot

PASSENGERS BURNT TO DEATH.

According to later details, it was raining and was very dark when the collision took place. The stationary express had almost reached the summit of the Pennines, and was doing its utmost to get up steam for the remaining section when the guard saw the sparks of the other express coming on behind, and rushed along the corridors awakening the passengers.

The crash is described as terrible, reverberating among the steep mountains.

Almost immediately, four carriages caught fire and several passengers were burnt to death.

Rescue parties made heroic efforts to extricate those pinned under the carriages, amid heat so great that the rails were twisted.—Reuter.

THE TURKISH POSITION.

ITALIAN OPINION ON FATE OF ADRIANOPLE.

ROME, Sept. 2.

The Foreign Minister, receiving a deputation from Adrianople, said that Adrianople would probably remain Turkish. He would do his best to reconcile Turkish and Bulgarian interests, which would assure a lasting peace between the two countries.—Reuter.

BULGARIANS IN THRACE.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

The presence of Turks westward of Maritza is preventing the Bulgarians from occupying the places assigned to them in Southern Thrace, and is making the position of small forces already there untenable.—Reuter.

NANKING CAPTURED.

COUP DE GRACE TO THE REBELLION.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

The Northerners have captured Nanking after a siege of some days. It is believed that the capture means that the *coup de grace* has been given to the Southern Rebellion.—Reuter.

REMNANT OF THE "DIE HARDS" STILL HOLDS OUT.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 2.

Nanking fell after a heavy bombardment. Numbers of the rebels escaped by the South Gate, but the remnant of the famous rebel "Die Hard" Regiment is still holding out on Lion Hill Fighting in the streets is proceeding.—Reuter.

YUAN SHI-K'AI'S ILLNESS.

DENIAL OF THE POISONING STORY.

PEKING, Sept. 2.

There is no truth in the story published in London that Yuan Shi-K'ai was poisoned in May. He was slightly ill at that time, but was treated by a doctor at the French Legation. He enjoyed the best of health afterwards.

The Legations refuse to recognise China's right to search vessels on the high seas for rebels as a state of war does not exist.—Reuter.

GREEK KING IN GERMANY.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

The King and Queen of Greece have gone to Germany, where the King will attend the manœuvres.—Reuter.

COFFEE AND RUBBER IN RIO DE. JANEIRO.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 2.

The export of coffee during the first seven months of 1913 was 4,751,000 bags, a decrease of 274,000, compared with 1912.

The export of rubber was 22,798,000 kilos a decrease of 1,972,000.—Reuter.

KILLARNEY HOUSE STILL BURNING.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Killarney House is still burning, and all hope of saving any part of it has been abandoned. The damage amounts to £400,000.—Reuter.

OPIUM TRADE IN URGA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 2.

A telegram from Urga says that the Mongolian Government has granted a British syndicate permission to import and trade in opium.—Reuter.

EXPLORER'S FATE.

KILLED AND EATEN BY SERVANTS.

BRISBANE, Sept. 2.

According to advices from Papua, John Warner, a middle-aged mineralogist of German-American descent, was exploring for radium when he was killed and eaten by his two native companions. The latter have escaped.—Reuter.

MORE DUBLIN RIOTS FEARED

NUMBER OF INJURED NOW GIVEN AS 478.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

The Dublin Corporation this afternoon passed a resolution demanding an immediate enquiry into the conduct of the police in the recent rioting.

The Lord Mayor declared that, if the authorities refused, he would himself conduct the inquiry. He appealed to the citizens not to gather in the streets to-night.

Altogether 433 civilians have been conveyed to hospital while 45 police have been injured.

A general lock-out is threatened. A large firm has forbidden its employees to wear trade-union badges during work hours.

Although so far the position to-day is quiet, the people are resentful of the severity of the police, and fresh riots are feared.—Reuter.

QUIET NIGHT IN DUBLIN.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Except for some isolated stone-throwing, the night passed quietly in Dublin.—Reuter.

THE SOMALI FIGHT.

NARROW ESCAPE OF BRITISH FORCE.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

The *Daily Express* publishes a letter from the British officer, Mr. Dunn, containing a graphic description of the fight between the Camel Corps and the dervishes in Somaliland last month.

The letter says: "The fight began at seven in the morning and lasted for five hours. The dervishes opened fire at two hundred yards and then came right up. The dervishes nearly annihilated the force, but retired at a critical moment.

Sixty per cent of our men were shot. Only the exhaustion of the dervishes' ammunition saved the British. Their spearmen would inevitably have rushed us, if they had been brought up."—Reuter.

BRITAIN AND TIBET.

PROPOSED AGENCY AT LHASA.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

The Pekin correspondent of the *Times*, dealing with the Tibetan conference at Simla, strongly urges that the opportunity be taken to arrange the establishment of a British Agency at Lhasa.

The correspondent adds that, spiritually, Mongolia and Tibet are firmly bound together, and an influence potent with the one would be liable to be reflected in the other.

Russia, he says, in view of the recent appointment of a Russian Diplomatic Agent at Urga, would probably welcome a corresponding British step in Tibet.—Reuter.

FRIENDSHIP WITHOUT TREATIES.

NO CONVENTION WITH FRANCE.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Lord Haldane is paying a flying visit to Canada and the United States, leaving the Royal Seal in Commission, an event of the rarest occurrence.

Addressing the American Bar Association at Montreal, he declared that the United States, Canada and Britain formed a unique group, because of their common inheritance of traditions and ideals. He alluded to the friendly relationships which were growing up without treaties, citing that between France and England. "We have no convention with France," he said, "except one settling old controversies. It has, however, nothing to do with war."—Reuter.

KABULI LAWLESSNESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.

Kabuli lawlessness is again on the increase in Calcutta. Yesterday a serious disturbance took place between a Kabuli money-lender and a betel-seller, culminating in the former assaulting and fracturing the head of a policeman. The accused had attempted to obtain some money, which he had lent to the betel-seller, who pleaded his inability to meet the claim just then. This led to an altercation, when a policeman interfered telling the Pathan to go away. The latter, thereupon, turned round and assaulted the policeman. The Pathan was arrested.

THE LATE MAHARAJAH OF COOCH BEHAR.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

The remains of the late Maharajah of Cooch Behar will be conveyed to London on Wednesday for cremation at Golder's Green. All his near relatives have arrived at Cromer. Prior to the cremation there will be a religious ceremony at Golder's Green.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN CITIZEN ARMY.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 2.

Of 17,194 eighteen-year-old youths due to join the Citizen Army, 16,849 have responded.—Reuter.

AVIATOR'S FEAT.

DARING ACTS IN MID-AIR.

SOMERSAULT IN A MONOPLANE.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Four Army airmen flew from Montrose to Limerick to attend the manœuvres, and descended simultaneously amid a great ovation.

A telegram from Paris says that the French airman, M. Pegoud, who is noted for his neck-risking feats, successfully turned a somersault in the air at a height of 3,000 ft. with a monoplane.

LATER.

M. Pegoud's flight was an astounding performance. He used a Bleriot monoplane, fitted with a new arrangement of rudders and levers, which M. Bleriot, in an article, asserts give the aviator complete control in any position, and even enable him to fly upside down.

M. Pegoud first turned the machine vertically downwards, and then upside down, and flew a hundred yards with the wheels upwards. Finally, he turned sideways to a normal position, and volplaned to earth.

He will repeat the performance to-day before the military authorities at Buc.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA OPIUM SALE.

INCREASE OF TWO LAKHS IN PROCEEDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sep. 2.

At the ninth opium sale to-day, there was a further rise in prices, the total proceeds of 575 chests being two lakhs more than that realised at the August sale for the same number of chests. To-day, 100 chests of Bihar opium were sold, the highest price per chest realised being Rs. 3,000, giving an average of Rs. 2,998-12-0. Of Benares opium, 475 chests were sold at an average of Rs. 2,600-0-10, the highest price per chest being Rs. 2,605 and the lowest Rs. 2,595, the total being Rs. 12,35,035. The grand total for the sale was Rs. 15,34.900, as against Rs. 13,22,175 as the last sale. The general average price per chest was Rs. 2,659-6-3, as compared with Rs. 2,296-2-1 last month.

PRIVILEGES OF AN ACCUSED.

DEFAMATORY STATEMENTS ALLOWABLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Sept. 2.

The question as to how far an accused is privileged in making defamatory statements concerning the magistrate in a transfer application made by an accused, came up for consideration before the full Bench of the Travancore High Court to-day.

The facts of the case were shortly these. The accused in a criminal case pending before Mr. P. Sesha Iyengar, Tahsildar and Magistrate, Shertally, applied to the District Magistrate for the transfer of the proceedings on the ground that the Magistrate was prejudiced against him, as he refused to pay a bribe which the Magistrate had asked him for in some other proceedings.

On the initiative of the Travancore Government, Mr. Sesha Iyengar, the Magistrate, prosecuted the accused for defamation, but the Magistrate who tried him acquitted him on the ground that the allegations were made in the course of judicial proceedings, and so he was absolutely privileged.

The Government appealed against the acquittal, and as the question raised was one of importance, it was heard by Mr. Justice Muthunayagam Pillay. The dissentient followed the view of the Calcutta and Allahabad High Courts, holding that there was no absolute privilege for such statements, and that they were not protected unless they were brought under one or the other of the exceptions to section 499 of the Indian Penal Code. The dissenting Judge followed the opinion taken by the Madras High Court and the previous decisions of the Travancore High Court, and held that such statements made in the course of judicial proceedings came within the doctrine of absolute privilege.

PORT OF CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2

It is understood that one of the important questions to come up before the Port Commissioners at the next meeting will relate to the delivery of imports. It is understood that a scheme is under consideration for creating a new import warehouse, which will be within easy reach of importers and thus result in a considerable reduction in carrying expenses. The scheme if carried out will involve an enormous expenditure.

KARACHI MURDER TRIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KARACHI, Sept. 2.

The murder charge against Mr. Gardiner, of the Indo-European Telegraphs, was proceeded with in the City Magistrate's Court yesterday. Mr. Hughes, the head clerk of the Superintendent of Telegraph's office, and Dr. Kaikhoshru were examined to prove the handwriting of the accused, in whose house the police have seized certain documents which will be produced as evidence.

The case was postponed till to-day, when the Civil Surgeon will be cross-examined and the head clerk further examined.

DEATH OF A RAILWAY ACCOUNTANT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Sep. 2.

The death has occurred here suddenly of Mr. Charles Muirhead, Chief Examiner of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

MR. HORNELL'S APPOINTMENT.

VIGOROUS CRITICISM BY SIR A. CROFT.

"CONSPICUOUSLY UNFITTED FOR THE WORK."

LONDON, Sept. 2.

In a letter to the *Times* to-day, Sir Alfred Croft vigorously assails the Government's defence of the appointment of Mr. Hornell on all points. He altogether disputes Lord Crewe's assertion that "it will be recognised by the service generally that the Government of India has done its best to find the particular man fitted for the particular work required, and has succeeded."

"What the Services in India say with a bitter sense of injustice," Sir Alfred Croft continues, "is that the Government has gone out of its way to appoint a man conspicuously unfitted for the work to be done, namely, the improvement and expansion of primary and secondary education in Bengal, Mr. Hornell, in his brief Indian career, having probably never set foot inside an Indian school of either class."

HIDDEN INFLUENCE.

After dealing seriatim with the Government's other pleas based on Mr. Hornell's experience, Sir Alfred Croft proceeds, "Lord Ampthill's remarks in the House of Lords, pointed clearly to hidden influence, and nothing Lord Crewe said will weaken this impression. Every educational officer in India will regard Lord Crewe's arguments only as so many attempts to defend an indefensible action. They see their position fatally weakened by the appointment and know that arguments similar to those employed in its defence can always be advanced on similar occasions. They will be confirmed in the belief that the plain promiseconveyed in Viscount Morley's despatch in 1906 has been broken. The defence throughout is too tainted with irrelevancies to carry conviction."

FURTHER INFORMATION WANTED.

Sir Alfred Croft suggests that further information be sought in Parliament on the following points: Firstly, is it known that Lord Carmichael recommended Professor James as an alternative in case Mr. Hornell's services were not obtainable, thus declaring that Professor James was qualified, and thereby excluding appointment of an outsider? Did the Government of India forward this alternative recommendation? Secondly, it is believed that Lord Carmichael, on a fuller knowledge of facts, tried to cancel his recommendation of Mr. Hornell in favour of Professor James. Were Lord Carmichael's wishes conveyed to Lord Crewe? Thirdly, was that retiring Director of the Educational Service consulted, and what was his opinion? Fourthly, when the Government of Bengal decided to pass over Professor James, were the other local Governments consulted in accordance with Viscount Morley's despatch of 1906 regarding the fitness of their officers?

APPOINTMENT OF OUTSIDERS.

Sir Alfred Croft quotes an earlier resolution of the Government of India declaring that the appointment of outsiders must necessarily tend to lessen the attractiveness of the Educational Service and lead to the deterioration of the class of candidates for it.

Sir Alfred Croft concludes, "It is a calamity that the warning should so soon be forgotten. Hitherto Universities have been anxious to send their best men into the Educational Service, trusting that they would receive fair and honest treatment. How is it possible for them in the face of this appointment to hold out such a hope to intending candidates in the future?"

The members of the House of Commons, representing Universities, are following the matter with close interest and are not likely to let the matter rest.—Reuter

SERIOUS FLOODS IN ASKA.

COLLAPSE OF MANY HOUSES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Sept. 2.

The Aska correspondent of the *Madras Mail* writes:—There was a heavy downpour of rain here on August 30, and the rivers Mahanadi and Rushikulya on either side of Aska were in high flood. There was 6 feet of water in the Aska sugar factory compound and the compound walls collapsed. All the houses in Hoddi Street and several others collapsed towards evening, and their inmates are now being sheltered in the school building and other available places.

During the night, the travellers' bungalow on the bank of the Mahanadi where the Divisional Officer was residing, was under water and communication was cut off. Much anxiety was felt for him and his servants, and the tahsildar and the stationary magistrate arranged for boats and an elephant to avert danger.

Rice and money doles are being given to the distressed by the Rajah of Dharakota and the proprietor of the Devabhumi,

[Aska is a town in the Ganjam district of the Madras Presidency, and is situated immediately above the confluence of the Rushikulya and Mahanadi rivers. It lies in a richly fertile tract of country, chiefly planted with sugar-cane, and the sugar-works, which employ a large number of hands, give a large annual out-turn of sugar, rum and rice spirit.]

RAIN IN BOMBAY.

Since Monday evening, the weather has suddenly changed in Bombay, and showers of rain fell all night. A continuous and steady downpour set in towards morning, and yesterday there were intermittent showers till this morning and there is still no indication of a cessation.

Gas under high pressure is by far the cheapest and most powerful illuminant known and is particularly suitable for mills, big shops, godowns, railway stations, all large open spaces and streets.

CAWNPORE TRIAL.

372 WITNESSES FOR THE DEFENCE.

SUMMONS ON SIR J. MESTON REFUSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, Sept. 2.

The case against Abdul Sadir Azad Subhani was again called to-day, at 11 a. m., before Mr. H. M. Smith, Additional District Magistrate of Cawnpore.

Mr. Boys, Counsel for the Crown, stated that, however strenuously one might work, it was not possible for the prosecution to declare if they were in a position to close their case within forty-eight hours of its being started. He, therefore, asked for an adjournment.

The case was accordingly adjourned to Friday.

The case of the six injured accused will be taken up on Thursday next.

Mr. Mazharal Haque, on behalf of the 101 accused, against whom a lengthy order of commitment to the Court of Sessions was passed to-day, put in a list of defence witnesses numbering 372, all of whom, except thirteen, are residents of Cawnpore The first name on the list was that of His Honour Sir James Meston. Mr. Haque gave his reasons for summoning Sir James Meston, and said that His Honour was the first person from outside to visit the scene of the occurrence, and local officials who had been examined in the Court had made statements to His Honour and there were certain discrepancies between the statements made in Court and those made to His Honour.

Another point urged was that the scene of the occurrence had been changed, and His Honour had seen things as they originally stood.

The Court, however, passed orders refusing to summon His Honour on the ground that it was not proved that local officials had made any statements to His Honour and the statement made during the course of conversation would be inadmissible in evidence. The fact that the scene of the occurrence had been altered could be proved by thousands of others. The Court enquired of Mr. Mazharal Haque as to the time the trial before the Sessions would take.

Mr. Haque replied that it would be safe to assume that it would last for four weeks.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

Lieut. Wallace, 73rd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Bareily, is transferred to the Home Establishment.

Capt. E. C. Smith, 22nd Punjabis, has been selected for appointment in the Northern Waziristan Militia.

Capt. Dobbyn, Royal Garrison Artillery, is posted to No. 69 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, at Manora.

Capt. Graham, No. 76 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, succeeds to the Adjutancy of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery on Dec. 31 next.

Approval has been given to the retirement of Lieut.-Col. R. D. White, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, on or after October 24 next.

Capt. Baker Carr, 1st Battalion, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, is appointed Adjutant of the 7th Battalion, Royal Highlanders, Territorial Force.

Lieut. Barbrook, Cheshire Regiment, is permitted to resign his commission.

Lieut. Law, 1st Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, is appointed to the Sierra Leone Battalion of the West African Frontier Force.

Lieut. H. Smithers, No. 77 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Aden, is transferred to the Home Establishment and posted to No. 3 depot at Plymouth.

APPOINTMENTS, POSTINGS, ETC.

Major G. S. Guyon, 2nd Bn., The Royal Fusiliers, to officiate as Commandant, Mount Abu.

REGIMENTAL.

123rd Outram's Rifles.—Captain W. P. M. Sargeant to be officiating Double Company Commander.

2nd Q. V. O. Sappers and Miners.—Brevet-Major R. L. McClintock, D.S.O., Royal Engineers, Superintendent of Instruction, to be Superintendent of Park, vice Major H. J. M. Marshall, Royal Engineers, transferred to the Military Works Services, and Captain R. G. Earle, Royal Engineers, to be Superintendent of Instruction Captain E. K. Molesworth, Royal Engineers, Company Commander, to officiate as Superintendent of Park, in addition to his other duties, vice Brevet-Major R. L. McClintock, D. S. O., Royal Engineers, on leave.

2nd Bn., 7th Gurkha Rifles.—Major C. L. Haldane, Double Company Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Lt-Colonel A. W. N. Taylor appointed Commandant.

Major T. J. McLeod, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major C. L. Haldane granted leave.

1st Bn., 7th Gurkha Rifles.—Captains J. H. F. Lakin, A. D. Molony, and L. R. Vaughan (2nd Battalion) to be Double Company Commanders pro tem, remaining seconded, and Captain J. G. Faris (2nd Battalion) to be Double Company Commander pro tem vice Major G. L. Cattell seconded.

73rd Carnatic Infantry.—Captain H. C. F. Bell, Double Company Officer, to be Double Company Commander pro tem, vice Captain W. H. Jeffery seconded.

Captain G. W. Bond, Supply and Transport Corps, has been granted leave for one year, ex India, on private Affairs.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave:—

Major P. C. Searle, the 101st Grenadiers, for 4 months, on medical certificate.

Lieut. C. K. Greenway, 26th Cavalry, for 3 months, on medical certificate.

N.-W. RAILWAY BREACHES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Sept. 2.

Owing to the flood water, which is still rising, the transhipment over the breaches on the North-Western Railway line to Quetta is impossible. All booking of goods and passengers has been stopped until further notice.

THE ANNA FUND.

LADY HARDINGE'S ALLOCATIONS

NEW CHURCH AND SARAI FOR DELHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 2.

Her Excellency Lady Hardinge of Penshurst has decided to allot, as follows, the proceeds of the Anna Fund, presented to her, together with their address, by the Women of India.

Of the total received, viz., Rs. 99,000:—

(1) Rs. 80,000 to the Hon. Mr. W. Hailey, C. I. E., for the construction of a sarai on model lines near the terminal station at new Delhi, suitably arranged for the benefit of Hindu and Mahomedan travellers.

(2) Rs. 15,000 to the Most Reverend the Metropolitan to inaugurate a fund for the purpose of constructing a church in new Delhi.

(3) Rs. 2,000 to the Roberts Nursing Home at Indore.

(4) Rs. 2,000 to the Moga dispensary in the Ferozepore District.

THE CAWNPORE MOSQUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.

At a meeting attended by thousands of Mahomedans of Calcutta held on Aug. 31 at Nakhoda-Masjid the following resolutions were most enthusiastically adopted:—(1) That this meeting requests Muslims all over India not to observe the usual festivities of Idulfitar as a religious duty, in memory of those who have sacrificed their lives for the defence of the holy mosque at Cawnpore; (2) that this meeting requests all Mussalmans of India to raise subscriptions on the Id prayer at idgahs and masjids for the help of the widows, orphans and accused.

DEVELOPMENTS IN DIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 2.

No further news was received on Monday regarding affairs in Dir. It is understood that Mamunds and not Mohmands form the bulk of the laskar which the Khan of Khar has raised. It seems clear that the petty chief of the Mamunds is acting in the interest of the Nawab of Dir, so some sharp fighting may be expected.

DACOITY AT FARIDPORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.

A dacoity was committed on Saturday night in the house of Sasi Bhusan Shaha, within the limits of the Faridpore Municipality and only half a mile from the Court premises and the police reserve lines. The owner of the house on opposing was seriously wounded on the head. The dacoits successfully decamped with their booty consisting of cash and jewellery.

SEVERE SENTENCE ON DACOITS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.

The additional Sessions Judge of "Barisal" yesterday disposed of the Baraikaran dacoity case, in which about twelve thousand rupees were looted from the house of Ananda Chunder Roy. Of the six Mahomedan accused one turned approver and the rest were sentenced to eight years' rigorous imprisonment each.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN OF DEPRESSED CLASSES.

The Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy Meherali Chinoy, yesterday, presided at a meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

The Commissioner reported for the information of the Committee that he had allowed the Secretary of the Depressed Classes Mission Society of India to build a hut on Municipal land on Tardeo Flats for the purpose of establishing a school for the children of the depressed classes. The hut, he stated, was subject to removal whenever the ground was required for Municipal purposes.

The land measures 70 square yards and a nominal rent of one rupee will be charged. The work of erecting the hut is in progress.

The committee recorded the letter.

HOSPITAL FOR CATTLE.

The Municipal Commissioner reported that the Infectious Diseases Hospital for cattle standing on the reclaimed land at Pradhan Tank had to be vacated, as the land was required by the City Improvement Trust in connection with their East Agripada scheme. It was, therefore, proposed to construct a new Hospital for cattle at the Tardeo Flats. He forwarded four estimates aggregating Rs, 16,848 being the cost of the work. As there was no provision for this expenditure, he requested the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to an additional grant of the amount from the surplus cash balance. The amount of compensation payable by the Improvement Trust for the land in question which was likely to be Rs. 1,08,352 would, when received, be credited to the Municipal Fund.

The Committee resolved to forward the Commissioner's letter to the Corporation.

The Committee adjourned to Tuesday next at 7 p. m.

MULE CORPS FOR MUSCAT.

The British India S. N. Co.'s steamer Barjora, has been chartered by the authorities to convey a mule corps to Muscat. The vessel will leave Bombay Harbour to-morrow (Thursday). This corps consists of 3 officers, 89 public followers, 10 hospital assistants and clerks, 120 mules, and horses. They will be railed to the Prince's Dock, where the s.s. "Barjora" is now being [illegible] with the necessary fittings for

ENGLISH WOMEN PAST AND PRESENT.

A STUDY IN CONTRASTS.

[BY SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.]

THE overwhelming newspaper correspondence carried on through all the past and present week, comparing the English women of the past with those of the present—all to the detriment of the latter, is really beneath notice, so lacking is it of the knowledge, historical, economic, and psychical, and anthropological, on which alone such a subject can advantageously be discussed. Nothing struck me so much on my return from Bombay in 1869-70 as the immensely improved personal appearance of the men, and women, and children of the middle and labouring classes; an improvement undoubtedly attributable to Free Trade, and the evolution in their physique has been sensibly progressing up to the present day, and among all classes of the people, including the aristocracy, and especially in the case of the women and children; until now, nothing could be more healthy, and blooming, and wholesome, than the looks of the women;—all of them the same, gracious and attractive, and affable and engaging, and amiable and affectionate good women as ever were their right worshipful mothers and grandmothers, back to Tudor times; while as for the children that crowd, alike, the parks and the slums, they are divine in their sweet loveliness of Nature's own innocency. The "obscurantism" in which our foremothers were brought up did them no special service when launched out into the life of a "wicked world"; nor, judging from my own observations, can I say that the wider deeper knowledge of her own being and surroundings acquired by the women of the current generation has in any way affected them for the worse, in manners, demeanour, tastes, or character. Thanks to the great prosperity enjoyed by their country continuously for two generations, that is 60 years, past, there has been a great upheaval from the lower, even the lowest, ranks of the people with the higher,—even to the highest. But this implies no degradation, either in form or substance, if not, at once, in essence of the higher classes; but, simply, the elevation, in semblance if not, at once, in essence, of the lower classes to the higher social levels.

VOTES FOR WOMEN.

As for the suffragettes, peaceable and "militant," I would give every woman a stake in the country, either as a taxpayer, or wage-earner or with an educational qualification a vote. I utterly object to giving them the Parliamentary vote wholesale; but I equally object to giving men the same vote wholesale. The majority of men are fools; and to give them manhood suffrage is simply to provide for the Government of the country so doing always being under the control of its fools. That is what representative Government carried out logically has always in regular course, "eventuated" as the Yankees say.

But, at the same time, I would have the women be more circumspect and patient than they are in the pursuit of "votes." The suffragette question is not of to-day, it is not even so comparatively modern as the Athens of Aristophanes,—his "Lysistrata," B. C. 440. It goes back into the latest geological time; to the heaps of bones found in certain sedimentary deposits, all of women exclusively, so the geologists say; and their explanation of it is that the girls of that gruesome age are getting too much for the men,—the latter every three or four generations, turned upon them, and slaughtered them outright in bodies of ten thousands—myriotombs! There are many false theories in geology as in all sciences: and even more false facts than theories as our meticulous parsons are always forgetting: but I would have the suffragettes ever hold this story to be true as "a means of grace." Their most serious warning however lies in the physiology of sex.

SEX DIFFERENTIATION.

The differentiation of sex is not a permanent phenomenon; not even in the vertebrate creation, including the human kind. It is a mere question of superior and inferior energy. The holothurian, or "sea slug," the lowest organisation out of which the human race is said to have been evolved and which remains is as essentially unchanged, is male one moment and female the next, according as in meeting another holothurian, it happens to be the stronger or the weaker of the two. Even among the highest human races, the androgynous condition is found, and it markedly prevails to this day among some of the lowest races, and in my time in India a great sensation was created at Lahore by one of these creatures from the recesses of the Himalayas being found to be at once a father and a mother. Variation of sex is indeed very much a question of environment, diet, pursuits, etc., acting continuously through protracted periods, the effects of which may be expedited by psychical causes also,—as the steadfast preference by the masculine type of vertebrate animal for the feminine type and by the feminine for the masculine. The operation of this preference among birds has resulted in the course of milleniums in the male in almost every genus of birds being bright plumaged and the female dull. The females would have nothing to do with the dull feathered males while the males pestered the bright feathered females out of existence. Fortunately for the human race colour is not everything, and not even physical beauty of form and feature. Moral beauty and intellectual power count for something, and so mankind and womankind remain each some of great and some of indifferent physical attractiveness, the tendency however being where sanitary conditions are favourable to the steady enhancement of physical beauty to the perfected type of:—"The Mystic Vision of the Mind of God."

A RIGHT INSPIRATION.

Nevertheless it remains that as true Aryan women our suffragettes are rightly inspired in seeking and ensuring the vote. The Hindu women of Vedic times served the sacrifices together with the men. The Rajput women, the [illegible]

affairs of State by their husbands, as Tacitus tells us the German women were by their husbands; and it is most interesting and suggestive to note that according to the religious law of the Hindus a woman may not be put to death for any offence she may commit; and it is a beautiful text of the "Code of Manu":—"The mouth of a woman is always pure. It was the influence of the Muslims in India, that led to the seclusion of the Hindu women; and the gradual undermining of their social status, and consequent influence on the national life of India,—India of the Hindus. This is the damning blot on Muslim civilisation in India, as in Persia and elsewhere; one Arabic proverb being:—"What has a woman to do with the Councils as a nation?"; and another:—"Obedience to woman will always have to be regretted!" Yet to this day in India, every Hindu woman, and emphatically "the mother of the House," is regarded as an impersonation of The Lady Lakshmi, the Goddess of "Good Luck"; and the source of all her husband's and her children's "Good Fortunes". The Burmese make absolutely no difference between men and women, except that naturally established, and endowed, by superior ability and attainments, and character. And are we to be behind ancient India and ancient Persia and ancient India, and modern Burmah, in the privileges we accord to our Aryan woman, of education, and responsible position, and high character:—our mothers, and wives, and daughters? Never.

THE MYSORE MINE DISASTER.

COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY APPOINTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Sept. 2.

In view of the magnitude of the accident in Edgar's shaft, Mysore mine, on August 21, and the terrible loss of life involved, the Government of the Maharajah of Mysore have been pleased to direct that an inquiry into the circumstances of the accident should be held as soon as possible by a special committee, and a report furnished to Government. The special committee will consist of Dr. W. F. Smith, the Chief Inspector of Mines, Mr Justice E. H. Wallace, Mr. C. Srikanteswara Iyer, Inspector-General of Police, and one or two of the chief engineers of the mines, selected by the above officers. in consultation with the Kolar Gold Field Mining Board. This special inquiry will be undertaken as soon as possible, and will be in addition to, and independent of, the technical investigation proposed by the Chief Inspector of Mines.

BUCKINGHAM-STEPHENS MURDER CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Sept. 2.

In the case against Swinny and Mrs. Stephens, who are being tried on charges of murder and abetment of murder of Mr. Buckingham Stephens, the prosecution witnesses Nos 5 to 7,—Kelu, the deceased's chokra, Valayavitil Tharyan, the owner of the house where Mr. Stephens was found dead, and Igapan, the boatman engaged by Swinny five days previous to the occurrence, to take him to Trivandrum, were examined yesterday.

The case is proceeding.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

At a meeting of the Japan Silk Merchants' Association at Yokohama, Mr. Noma, the expert of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, delivered a speech concerning the silk business in India. He stated that in India, notably in Burma, Bombay, and Calcutta, pure silks, silk and cotton mixed, and silk and flax mixed is being produced, but with the exception of five factories, the enterprise is being carried on on a small scale and with hand-looms. The products exhibit much brilliancy, but business is dull, owing to the pressure of foreign products, especially Japanese. The reason why the local industry is hampered is as follows:—(1) It cannot compete with Japanese products on account of price; (2) raw material is not produced to a sufficiently large extent in India; and (3) cotton fabrics, which can only with difficulty be distinguished from silk textiles, are imported from England.

The eighteenth annual report of the Indian Volunteer Rifle Association for the year 1912-13 has just been issued. Major James Wyness, the honorary secretary to the Association, says the records during the past season is one of which the Council of the Association has every reason to be proud. The entries for the matches, conducted by the Association, totalled more than 6,000, including representatives of British Regulars and Indian Native Regulars as well as Indian Volunteers. "We may, therefore, claim," writes Major Wyness, "that we are doing our part to aid the attainment of that 'skilled shooting' on which, as Britain's most famous soldier has said, 'the efficiency of our Army absolutely depends'." From the financial point of view, the Association had also a large measure of success. A sum of Rs. 1,000 was transferred to the Reserve Fund which now stands at Rs. 7,000.

Now that the number of motor cars on the streets of Calcutta is daily increasing, the time has come, says the "Englishman," to adopt more exact a system than the one in vogue at present for enforcing the rules regarding the speed limit. At present, it is entirely left to the judgment of the police sergeant on road duty to say when a motorist has exceeded the speed limit. This arbitrary way of doing things has occasioned a great deal of discontent amongst motorists in Calcutta. Of course, every possible precaution must be taken to prevent accidents, but there should be some other test for gauging the speed limit than the present employed. In prosecutions for exceeding the speed limit now-a-days, the police sergeant says the accused was going at say, fifty miles an hour, and the accused almost invariably contests the accuracy of the statement, but the Magistrate, evidently on the dictum that it is better to punish an innocent motorist than to allow road hogs loose, upholds the policy. This is, on the face of it, unsatisfactory. A better method of preventing furious driving would be to make the use of speedometers compulsory.

The P. and O. Co.'s. s.s. "Caledonia" arrived at Suez from Bombay on the morning of the 1st instant.

The master of the s.s. "Abydos," has been fined Rs. 10 for entering the Karachi port without a pilot.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

JUDGE DISAGREES WITH JURY.

The second day's sitting of the fourth Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar presiding.

The first case disposed of was one of murder in which a Hindu, named Raio Bhaichand (25) was committed to stand his trial by Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad.

The following special jury was empanelled:—Messrs. Elias S. Sassoon (foreman), Haribhai Akhubhai Desai, William, Thomas Toothill, Benjamin D. Benjamin, Camaji B. Cama, Ramkrishna Madhavrao Chonker, Walter Stevens, Johns F. Flewker and Russel Sidney Gaddum.

The Hon. the Advocate-General, with Mr. H. N. Patel, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, prosecuted. Superintendent Coxen was in charge of the case, while Mr. Chitre defended.

The Hon. the Advocate-General, in opening the case, stated that the deceased, Shivibai, lived with her husband Lakhoo, at the Delisle Road. Lakhoo was employed in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Work-shop, and the accused was a workman in the factory of Messrs. Godrij and Boyce at Parel. On March 31, 1913, when Lakhoo was away at work, the accused, it is said, went to the room in a chawl at De Lisle Road where Shivibai lived. The accused found the deceased busy clearing rice and attacked her on the head with a sledge-hammer which he carried with him. He then ran away and no one in the chawl was aware of the crime that had been committed. In the evening, when the husband returned from his work, he found his wife lying in a pool of blood with life extinct. The accused was, for several reasons, suspected to be the perpetrator of the crime. On a search being made for him, it was found that he had left Bombay. At the end of April he was arrested at Baroda, and brought down to Bombay.

The accused, in his statement, said that he lived next to the room of the deceased who was his cousin's wife, and as she was in the habit of misconducting herself with some blacksmiths, he grew excited and beat her.

His Lordship in summing up the case said that the evidence was not complicated. In considering their verdict the jury must find out some motive, and weigh the evidence that was before them. There were certain other circumstances which the jury had to take into consideration. That afternoon the accused was knocked down by an engine. He was taken into the hospital. As soon as he was discharged from there he left Bombay.

The jury returned a verdict of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. His Lordship disagreed with them, and ordered that a fresh trial of the accused should take place.

ANOTHER CHARGE OF MURDER.

Goora Labooram, (22), a Hindu, and Changa Gopal (22), also a Hindu, were then tried by his Lordship and the same special jury on a charge of murder and hurt.

The Hon. the Advocate-General, with Mr. Pradhan, was for the Crown, while Mr. Captain appeared for both the accused.

It was stated that the deceased, Sursing Jesang, had two soda-water shops, one at Pydhonie and the other at Parel. The first accused was his brother-in-law and he was serving at the Parel shop. The first accused's sister had died, so the deceased had married one Tara. The deceased was living with her at the Pydhonie shop. He had some suspicion about the honesty of the first accused. On July 28 last in the morning, when the deceased went to the Parel shop, the first accused went to the deceased's house seeing the accused there. Tara sent for her husband. When deceased arrived, the accused had some altercation with him and afterwards he left the house. At about noon the first accused again went to his place and called him down-stairs. When deceased went down, the first accused threw some powdered chilly in his eyes and stabbed him with a knife. Malikram, another servant of the deceased who saw this, at once caught the accused. At that time, the second accused who was also a servant of the deceased, arrived on the scene and struck Malikram with a stick. A police sepoy then arrived and arrested the second accused and removed the deceased and Malikram to the hospital. The first accused was afterwards arrested by a sepoy on suspicion, and on a search being made a packet of chilly powder was found on him. The deceased, who had nine serious wounds, died at the hospital in the evening, while Malikram recovered and left the hospital after a few days.

After recording some evidence the session was concluded for the day.

APPEAL BY THE G. I. P. RAILWAY

DISPUTE WITH BOMBAY CORPORATION.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor heard an appeal filed by the G. I. P. Railway Company against the decision of Mr. Justice Beaman, who had passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs, the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay and the Municipal Commissioner, in connection with land taken up by the Railway Company, forming a portion of the Sewri-Koliwada Road. In their plaint filed on June 24, 1912, the Municipal Corporation contended that the Sewri-Koliwada Road, near Sewri, was a public street and as such was vested under the provisions of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, in the Corporation and was under the control of the Municipal Commissioner. The defendant Railway Company had constructed a branch railway known as the Harbour Branch railway, and for the purpose of that undertaking their engineer had written on July 25, 1906, to the Municipal Executive Engineer, forwarding a plan showing thereon by blue lines a temporary narrow-gauge railway line, which the defendants desired to lay down across the Sewri-Koliwada Road for the passage of earth-tipping waggons, and showing by red lines three tracks of broad gauge and a siding, all of which were to be laid across the same road. The defendants asked, therefore, that the sanction of the Corporation and of the local Government, if necessary, be obtained, urging that it was essential that the railway line at least be laid at once. The Corporation sanctioned on October 1, 1906, the laying of the temporary train truck across the road subject to certain specified conditions. Those conditions were accepted by the defendant Company and the permission was also confirmed by Government. As regards the permanent lines the defendant company were informed that the matter could not be considered until the whole railway scheme, so far as it affected Municipal roads and properties, were submitted to the Municipal Commissioner in detail. On November 29, 1906, the defendant Company's Agent applied to the Municipal Commissioner for provisional permission for laying the permanent rails across the road, and on December, 1906, the Municipal Commissioner purported to accord such provisional permission on the understanding that it was without prejudice to the right of the Corporation to withdraw it at a later date. On December 10, 1906, the Municipal Commissioner sent to the defendant Company's Agent a memo of conditions, on which he would recommend the Corporation to grant the permission applied for. Some further correspondence ensued and at last on February 4, 1909, the Municipal Commissioner was informed by the defendant Company's Secretary that on consideration of the subject it did not appear to the defendant Company to be necessary that there should be any special agreement, and the defendant Company contended that they had the power under the Indian Railways Act to construct lines of Railway, across the Sewri-Koliwada Road without obtaining the permission of the Municipality or resorting to the Land Acquisition Act. The defendant Company had in the meanwhile laid permanent lines of railway and siding without any permission. The plaintiff Corporation therefore, submitted that the defendant had no legal right to take possession of the land in question without or otherwise than in accordance with the condition of a permission from the Corporation; and that unless they obtained such permission or acquired the land under the Land Acquisition Act, the defendant Company were not entitled to retain possession of the same. They also prayed for a decree for the restoration of possession and damages in the sum of Rs. 2,000.

The defendant Company filed their written statement on September 20, 1912, submitting that the plaintiffs were not entitled to the reliefs sought by them.

Mr. Justice Beaman heard the suit and passed a decree for the plaintiff Corporation making the declarations prayed for and ordering the railway company to pay Rs. 500 as damages to the Corporation for their illegal acts and awarding the Corporation also the costs of the suit.

From this decision the railway Company have preferred an appeal.

Mr. Binning and Mr. Campbell, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the appellant, while the Advocate-General and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., represented the Corporation.

After hearing counsel, their Lordships reserved their judgment.

DISPUTE BETWEEN PARTNERS.

LOWER COURTS ORDER UPHELD.

The Original Side Appeal Bench, composed of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor, yesterday disposed of an appeal preferred by Manecklal Dharamsey and others against Karsondas Hurjee and others.

The suit was originally filed by the appellants against the respondents, praying that it might be declared that the plaintiffs, as the heirs and legal representatives of Dharamsey Mooljee, were entitled to a four annas share in the firm of Hurjee Mooljee and Co., chemists and druggists, and that the partnership agreement might be so construed by the Court, and that Karsondas Hurjee and Purshotamdas Hurjee, respondents 4 and 5, might be restrained from excluding the appellants from their share in the business.

Mr. Justice Beaman who heard the suit, held, on the construction of clause 4 of the partnership agreement, that the respondents 1 to 5, who were the representatives of Hurjee Mooljee, the *malik* of the firm, were entitled to dismiss any or all the partners in the business. His lordship then referred the case to the Commissioner for taking certain accounts in confirmity with the agreement.

From this decision the appellants appealed.

Mr. Bahadurji appeared for the appellants, and the Hon. Mr. Setalwad and Mr. Jafferbhoy appeared for respondents 1 to 5, and Messrs. Talyarkhan and Taraporewalla for respondent No. 6.

Their lordships, after hearing counsel, held that the construction placed by the Lower Court on clause 4 of the agreement was a correct one, and affirmed the decree passed by Mr. Justice Beaman and dismissed the appeal with costs, except that of respondent No. 6, who was ordered to bear his own costs.

BUSINESS IN PEARLS.

An appeal preferred by Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Abirchand, against a decision of Mr. Justice Beaman, was heard by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor. The suit was originally filed by the appellant against (1) GulabchandManilall and Co. (2) Jiwanchand Lalubhai and Co., and (3) Professor Tribhowandas Kalliandas Gujjar.

The original plaint stated that the plaintiff and the defandants entered into an agreement on January 7, 1905, to carry on business in pearls in partnership, Professor Gujjar being a party to the agreement as he was to refine and polish the pearls belonging to the partnership and he was to get Rs. 1,000 per month for his expenses in addition to a share of four annas in the rupee in the profits of the firm. Professor Gujjar was not to share in the losses of the partnership. The plaintiff mostly financed the partnership, which was by mutual agreement dissolved on January 31, 1908. The plaintiff after the dismissal of the suit brought by the first defendant for winding up owing to misjoinder of parties and accounts having been made up found that the first defendant's share of the losses amounted to Rs. 1,68,455 that of the second defendant's firm Rs. 13, 47,643 and that of the plaintiff Rs. 5,05,366. The plaintiff, therefore, prayed that the partnership be declared dissolved as from January 31, 1908, accounts taken, and that the first two defendants be ordered to pay to the plaintiff such sum as might be found due by them on taking of the accounts. All three defendants filed written statements. Professor. Gujjar contending among other things that he was not a necessary party to the suit.

Mr. Justice Beaman first held that Prof. Gujjar was not a proper party, and the counterclaim against him should be struck off. His Lordship then referred the suit to the Commissioner to take the accounts of the partnership.

Against this decision the plaintiff has filed an appeal, alleging that the Lower Court was wrong in holding that Professor Gujjar was not a proper party to the suit.

The Advocate-General, with Mr. Taraporewala, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, was for the appellant; while the Hon. Mr. Setalwad, with Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer, appeared for Professor Gujjar; and Mr. Weldon, with Mr. Kanga instructed by Messrs. Payne and Company, for the first defendant.

After hearing counsel for the appellant and the first and third respondents, their Lordships held that the appeal in their opinion had been preferred needlessly and that the order of the Lower Court should be affirmed and the appeal dismissed. The appellant was ordered to pay costs of Professor Gujjar and the first defendant.

PARSEE MERCHANTS IN COURT.

Messrs. Nowroji Cursetji, a firm, sued Dossbhoy Framji and others for the recovery of Rs. 20,000, the value of timber supplied. The hearing of this suit was before Mr. Justice Macleod. Mr. Talyarkhan was for the plaintiffs, while Mr. Jardine represented the defendants.

Counsel for the defendants stated that, as his clients wanted to put in their written statements, they should be given some time and the case should be transferred to the long cause list. The defendants were ready to give security for the amount claimed.

After hearing counsel for the plaintiffs, the Court decided that, if the defendants did not pay the amount claimed as security by next Monday, the case would be transferred to the long cause, or otherwise it would be disposed of as a short cause.

MORTGAGE OR SALE?

A suit was filed by Essaji Moosaji, a partner in the late firm of Essaji Allibhai and Company, in the Bombay High Court, to recover a sum due to the firm from Issaji Tajbhai and Goolam Hoosein Issaji trading as Messrs. Issaji Tajbhai, amounting to about Rs. 2,75,000 and came before Mr. Justice McLeod yesterday. In his written statement the first defendant, Issaji Tajbhai, contended that the goods at Darookhana were not sold to Issaji Allibhai and Company, but were mortgaged on account of the debt due to them, and on a proper taking of accounts moneys would be found to be due to him and that the second defendant, Goolam Hoosein, who was the son of the first defendant, was not a partner in the firm carrying on business as "Issaji Tajbhai." The other defendants were the remaining partners and the representatives of the deceased partners, of the firm of Issaji Allibhai and Company, who declined to join the plaintiff, in filing this suit.

The Honourable Mr. Setalwad, with Mr. B. J. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. D. F. Mulla with Mr. Jafferbhai, appeared for the 1st and 2nd defendants, Mr. Jafferbhai Rahimtoola, with Mr. Peerbhai, appeared for Ismailji Mulla Vullibhai, Mr. V. F. Taraporwalla, with Mr. J. D. Davar, appeared for the heirs of Lookmanji Dosaji and Allibhai Dosaji. Mr. Dhurandhar appeared for the heirs of Adamji Hakimji.

On the issues being raised the Hon'ble Mr. Setalwad, in the course of his opening for the plaintiffs read the plaint in a former suit in which Issaji Tajbhai and his son Goolam Hoosein Issaji were the plaintiffs, and described themselves as doing business in partnership in the name of Issaji Tajbhai. Counsel also produced an agreement with the Shah Steam Navigation Company, made by the first two defendants, in which also they described themselves as partners in the firm of Issaji Tajbhai. A letter was also read in which Issaji Tajbhai wrote to Issaji Allibhai's firm, stating that the goods at Darookhana had been sold out and out to Issaji Allibhai's firm. He further stated to the Court that he had further documentary and other evidence in proof of his client's case.

Mr. Mulla at this stage, on behalf of the first and second defendants, said that he had instructions to abandon the suit.

Mr. Justice Macleod referred the suit to the Commissioner for the taking of accounts

The question of costs was discussed, and his Lordship remarked that as defendants 1 and 2 had put forward a false defence, they must pay the costs of the plaintiff up to date. His Lordship also remarked that there was no misjoinder in the suit and in dealing with the costs of the other defendants stated that it was not necessary for them to appear. He humourously remarked that it was not necessary for so many counsels to appear merely to tell him that there was a misjoinder in the suit.

The other defendants were, therefore, directed to bear their own costs.

POLICE COURTS.

DAYLIGHT ROBBERY.

Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday disposed of a case in which Deputy Inspector Dyer charged a Pathan, named Jamalkhan Aizulkhan, with robbing another Pathan, named Mowbin Marsidin of one hundred rupees and stabbing him and another Abdulla Khairulla.

Inspector O'Brien prosecuted and Mr. Jamshed B. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the accused.

The facts of the case are that on the morning of August 2, last, Mowbin Marsidin received Rs. 100 from a friend of his at Grant Road, with whom he had entrusted it for safe custody. The money was paid in ten ten-rupee notes. This he kept in his pocket and was going home. When he got into first Kamatipura Lane, the accused cut Mowbin's pocket from behind, containing the money and was making away when Mowbin seeing what had happened caught hold of the accused. The accused, thereupon, stabbed Mowbin on both hands and thus freed himself from his hold and was running away, when hearing the cries of Mowbin and seeing the accused run away with the cut-pocket one Abdulla Khairulla attempted to stop him. The accused, thereupon, stabbed him in the stomach and felled him. Police Constable No. 236 who came on the scene attempted to seize the accused, but he threatened him with his knife and then ran away along Duncan Road. The sepoy got into a victoria and followed the accused; and after a long chase through winding lanes and gullies arrested him at Mustan Talao. The accused was seen to pass the money to another Pathan, but the knife was found hidden in his clothes.

The accused denied the charge and said that the complainant with some friends of his assaulted him and he, thereupon, stabbed him in self-defence. He was running away being afraid of his assailants when he was arrested.

The magistrate disbelieved the defence and convicted the accused. He admitted one conviction and sentence of one year at Ahmedabad. His Worship sentenced the accused to fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment on the charge of robbing Mowbin and stabbing him and to a further term of six months on the charge of stabbing Abdulla Khairulla.

THEFT AND RESCUE OF THIEF.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Thakore charged two Pathans, named Durahan Izamkhan and Aladin Syed Shah with the theft of two dozen sheaves of Indian corn, valued at 6 annas.

The watchman at a field in Arthur Road saw the accused take the sheaves from the field and arrested the first accused. Three other Pathans came to the rescue of the arrested man, and having assaulted the watchman and rescued their comrade ran away. In the meanwhile some neighbours came up, and they, together with the watchman, chased the Pathans and had them arrested by a Police sepoy at Bellasis Road.

The magistrate acquitted the second accused, as there was not sufficient evidence against him and sentenced the first accused, who admitted his guilt, to one week's hard labour.

Two of the rescue party, named Pirzagul and Jalimshah and the two previous accused were then again charged, Durkhan, the first accused in the previous case with escaping from the lawful custody of the watchman and the others for rescuing him from the custody of the watchman. On this charge each of them was sentenced to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday delivered judgment in the case in which Mr. A. C. Theal, of Messrs. Theal and Co., charged George Conway with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 150, which was entrusted to him to make payments to some coolies, who were working at Azamgoan. The facts of the case have already been reported.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, appeared for the complainant and Mr. M. B. Kolasker, barrister, appeared for the accused.

His Worship convicted the accused in respect of an item of Rs. 100 giving him the benefit of doubt in respect of another item of Rs. 50 which the accused said he had given to a mistri.

Mr. Nariman here informed the Court that that the accused had had three or four convictions formerly at Calcutta, Cawnpore and other places for similar offences.

The magistrate observed that his previous convictions made the present offence more serious and sentenced the accused to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

CALCUTTA.

(*Continued from page 6.*)

ficed to those of the rich. The modernisation of Calcutta according to Western ideas will not only be enormously costly and extraordinarily tedious but politically dangerous. Unless the Chairman is always a man of consummate tact and sympathy, trouble will lurk in every move. That is the reason why the common people are so upset that an engineer, with a reputation for brusqueness and stand-none-of-your-damned-non-sense-ness, is to act for Mr. Bompas for six months, and perhaps become the permanent Chairman in the event of the Civilian becoming the President of the Calcutta Port Trust, which is not at all unlikely.

A SUCCESSFUL JOURNALIST.

Mr. W Graham, the editor and proprietor of the *Indian Daily News* had a moment of supreme triumph on Saturday when the Governor and the Chief Justice attended the final in the Six-aside Soccer Tournament, which he engineered for the amusement of the whole sporting public. He got the idea last year to fill the awkward interval between the end of the regular soccer season and the beginning of the rugger, with this sort of potted football. It caught on at once, and this year the entries were as the sands of the seashore. The handsome cup presented by Mr. Graham was won by the King's Own, whose "A" and "B" teams contested the final. The promoter provided a profusion of awards for the runners-up, for the referees, and other officers of the tournament, with the consequence that he has become by general consent the most magnificent as he undoubtely is, the most original of Calcutta journalists.

EXCITING STRUGGLE ON A SHIP.

INCIDENT IN COLOMBO HARBOUR.

An exciting incident took place a few days ago on board a ship at Colombo. A gentleman at one time well-known in Ceylon, but whose brain has lately given way, was a passenger, being in charge of a nurse and an attendant and being understood to be perfectly harmless. He was standing near the hatchway when some fibre was being loaded and was about to light a cigar, when one of the officers asked the attendant to remove him, as it was dangerous to light a match. The gentleman did not take kindly to this suggestion, remarked that he was all right and that he would not be permitted to breathe soon. The officer was, however, insistent, and a struggle began which developed to immense proportions, several stewards and officers being called in to assist. The passenger says the *Times of Ceylon* was at one time a famous Ceylon Rugby footballer and athlete and known as one of the strongest men in the island and before the struggle was far advanced one of his would-be captors had been very seriously hurt. Finally the passenger wrenched himself free and jumped overboard, swam round the ship and came up the gangway back on board. He again shouted "I'm all right," but another rush was made for him and he again jumped overboard, again regaining the gangway. Finally he was pinned down on deck and hand-cuffed, being then brought on shore. The opinion of lookers-on was that he was not at the time bereft of his senses but merely obstinate, and if a little more tact had been used at first all the trouble would have been averted.

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HIS CONFIDENT TO-MORROW.

Three travelling companions, Gray, Brown, and Green, were breakfasting at an hotel in the Southern States. Gray ordered coffee, rolls, creamed potatoes, bacon, and fried eggs; Brown told the waiter he might duplicate the order for him, and Green said:—

"You may bring me the same, all but the eggs; you may climate the eggs."

In due time the waiter appeared with the breakfasts of Gray and Brown, which he served; then, stepping round to Green, he said, in a conciliatory voice:—

"We got fried eggs, an' poached eggs, an' boiled eggs an' scrambled eggs, an' om'let, sah, but we ain't got no' liminated eggs."

"Well" said Green, "my doctor says my eggs must be eliminated. Have in done at once, and hurry up my break fast."

Presently the waiter was back again, but without the breakfast.

"The cook says tell you, sah" he said, "he jes' can't 'liminate no eggs dis mawnin."

"Now, see here, said Green, in apparent anger, "I never before was at an hotel where I could not have my eggs eliminated. Go tell the cook that, and tell him to eliminate those eggs double sudden, or I shall complain to the manager."

Away went the waiter, but returned almost immediately, followed by the cook.

"I come to 'splain to you myself 'bout deem eggs, sah," said the excited chief. "I ain't been here on'y a week, an't I don't wan' to lose my job, an' dis is de ve'y fi'st ordah I had foh 'lim' 'nated eggs since I come. I was goin' to 'lim'nate 'em right off, but when I looked round for de 'limn'nater, dey ain't got none. Co'se I can't 'lim'nate eggs 'thout a 'lim'nater, but I's goin' to have the boss git one this ve'y day, an if you'll 'scuse me this mawnin" nex' time you come I'll suah 'lim'nate yo' eggs better'n yo've evah had 'em 'lim'nated befo'!"

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

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Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Jabie Perfect.

Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 2nd September.

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Atzilla are subject to long delay and should be accepted at sender's risk (16-8-13).

Private telegrams in code and cipher for Roumania are prohibited. This applies to Telegrams for Offices in Roumania (12-7-13).

Prohibition of Cipher or code language applies only to private messages destined for or transiting Bulgaria, except those telegrams (exchanged between diplomatic legations 26-7-13).

Telegrams for all places in Equador except Guaygil, Santa Elena and Esmeralds should be accepted at sender's risk. Telegrams for Juan Del Suer in Nicaragua should be accepted without restrictions (31-7-13).

Greek telegraph offices are open for international traffic at Seres, Drama, Cavalla, Demirhissar, Neverokop, Pertrisiou, Drani in Macedonia. Traffic passes via Syra, Salonika. Rates are same as for European countries. Telegrams should be accepted at sender's risk (1-8-13).

Albanian office opened at Scutari. Rates same as for Turkey in Europe (5-8-13).

Turkish offices opened at Adrianople, Kirk Killisse, Babaesti and Rodosto at rates applicable to Turkey in Europe (7-8-13).

Until further notice telegrams for Turkey can be accepted if written in plain English, French, Turkish or German only (5-8-13).

Censorship is exercised on all plain telegrams for Venezuela without exception (16-8-13).

Owing to interruption Yangtse lines telegrams for China coast or countries beyond should not be accepted via Bhamo route until further orders (9-8-13).

Prohibition of cipher and code telegrams to Greece is now withdrawn (16-8-13).

Greek administration notifies that correspondence with Chio, Tenedos, Lemnos, Saloniks, Florina, Kozana, Vodena, Servia, Elassona has been opened via Eastern.

Bulgarian administrations notify opening to international service Sellingrad (Mouzaph Pasha), Gorna (D Journai) Bala, Losengadi, Kirk Kilisse, Seres, Deminhissar, Dedeagbad to Nevrokop. Charges for above-mentioned places same as for Europe (19-12-12).

Telegrams in secret language for Crete may now be accepted. This cancels a previous notification issued on 18th October. (25-8-13)

From 1st September next deferred Foreign telegrams at half rates may be accepted via Indo on Eastern for Chili and Peru except wireless offices of latter. (29-8-13).

Telegraphic correspondence in secret language with Consuls at Adrianople is also prohibited (30-8-13).

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R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-11, writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V. P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.
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CHINA IN REVOLT.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS.

THE TAKING OF HUKOW.

On July 28 by order of the Provisional President, Yuan Shih-k'ai, the subjoined official account of the taking of Hukow:—

Tuan Chi-kuei, Pacificator of Kiangsi, Li Shun, senior commander, Wang Chan-yuan, junior commander, and T'ang Hsiang-ming, Vice-Minister of Marine, have telegraphed a report of the fighting at Hukow as follows:—Brigade-General Ma Chi-tseng and his troops, advancing by way of Singkong, attacked and took several important barriers successively, and occupied Hueishan; and on the 25th instant, they took the West Fort of Hukow by force.

Brigade-General Pou Knei-ching and his force crossed the river at Kuanpaikah to the east bank of Hukow, where a fierce battle was fought with the rebels. Upon gaining a victory, they advanced and occupied Chungshan; and they forcibly took the East Fort of Hukow also on the 25th instant. At 6 p. m. on that day, the navy and the army made a concerted attack and recovered Hukow, etc.

I find that Hukow is an important key to the Yangtzekiang. Li Liehchun and other rebel leaders, knowing the strategic value of the place and the forts which command the waterways, seized that place first with the object of using it as a basis to carry out their rebellious operation and as a convenient centre where they could be in touch with the rebel troops of other places. All kinds of offices were established, evidently with the desire to gain adherents and followers by magnifying this little dot of territory. Yet, at a single assault by the Navy Li Lieh-chuen was terror-struck and fled in secret. This time, only a few days' activity on the part of our army resulted in the restoration of all the forts; and Hukow has been cleared of all rebels. Although Heaven will not protect rebels, yet it was also due to the loyal and brave exertion of our commanders, officers and men. When a detailed report of the campaign and the services rendered by our officials and others of the different forces is received, exemplary rewards shall be given. Meantime, a sum of $100,000 is hereby bestowed as reward first, to be paid to the said Pacificator and others who shall apportion the money amongst the troops at their own judgment to encourage their spirit. They are to submit a list of soldiers who have been killed or wounded for our consideration. As to the rebel leader Li Liehchun who is now at large, let a reward be offered and informants be engaged to ensure his capture and to vindicate our law. A free pardon shall be extended to all soldiers who were concerned in rebellion and who had no intention of rising in revolt, upon their surrendering themselves or welcoming the approach of our forces, or reverting their allegiance to the Government. If they can punish the thieves, they shall, moreover, receive our generous recognition. In thinking of the tremendous loss sustained by the merchants and people of the said place tears spontaneously flow (from our eyes). Let the said Pacificator and others quickly devise methods to relieve them.

KUOMINTANG AND THE REBELLION.

Of the rebellion in Kiangsi, Hupeh, Shanghai and Nanking, plotted by wicked persons, the leaders Huang Hsing, Chen Chimei, Li Lieh-chun, Chen Kiungming and Pah Wen-yu, are all influential members of the Kuomintang, while their adherents are also mostly members of that party. Whether it has been in league with the plotters, or whether Huang Hsing and others are simply acting in their capacity as private individuals, is not known. Although the attitude of the said party remains still obscure, yet there are ugly rumours which be set at rest. As at the present time martial law is enforced, the Chief Commander of the prescribed district is hereby ordered to summon and question the members of the headquarters of the Kuomintang, and, in case that party has truly no connexion with the rebel movement, to allow them three days within which to declare the expulsion of all the rebels who are members of Kuomintang.

We find that, upon the outbreak of the trouble at Hukow, Major-General Yu was despatched there to remove any misunderstanding that might have sprung up among the rebel troops. He explained to them their great duty, with the hope of recalling them to their senses. Yet, the rebels were incorrigible, first detaining the said Major-General and then mercilessly murdering and casting him into the river and military councillor T'ang met the same horrible fate. The said Major-General and the said Councillor having died in the interest of their country, the Ministry of War shall grant them generous compensation in recognition of their loyalty as well as to console their departed souls.

Peking, Aug. 3.

In accordance with a report from Li Shun, Military Governor of Kiukiang, O'Yang Wu, having been found guilty of authorizing Captain Li Moh to open fire upon Government troops and of circulating telegrams to the provinces in which he styles himself Tutuh and declared openly his plan of punishing the North, is hereby cashiered of the post of Military Commissioner, and that of Lieutenant-General of the Army and the brevet rank of Field Marshal. Pacificator Tuan Chi-kuei and the Military Governor are ordered to effect his capture.

Referring to a telegram from Tuan Chi-kuei, Pacificator of Kiangsi, denouncing Liu Shih-chun, assistant military governor of Kiukiang, for having been in secret communication with the rebels and having escaped with his troops, Liu Shih-chun is hereby cashiered of his assistant military governorship of Kiukiang and the Lieutenant-Generalship of the Army. Tuan Chi-kuei and T'ang Hsiang-ming are ordered to direct the navy and the army to secure his capture for punishment.

RED CROSS WORK.

Since our resort to arms in Kiangsi and at Kiangnan, the rebel army has suffered defeat at every step, leaving a large number of killed and wounded behind them. Our heart aches at hearing news of the fighting every time. Our compassion is still more felt for those innocent people living at places within the fighting lines who have unwittingly fallen victims to the bullet and sword. I, the President, hereby contribute $20,000 which shall be remitted by the Ministry of Finance to the Red Cross Society of China in Shanghai, for distribution between the two places, Kiangsi and Hsuchow. The said amount shall be regarded as contributed to the said Society which is requested to despatch as soon as possible medical crops and ambulance and nursing corps to the battle-fields in order to give proper relief to the suffering and to save lives. As the funds of the Society are very short, the President and the Vice-President are to appeal to the public by all means for contributions.

(2) Ordering Tutuh Chen Tehchuan, Civil Governor Ying Tehhang, both of Kiangsu, jointly to consult the Red Cross Society of China in Shanghai as to speedy methods of relieving the wounded and burying the dead. They are also ordered to act in concert with the Chamber of Commerce with regard to relieving or compensating the tradespeople and refugees who have suffered. The Ministry of Finance will furnish funds as quickly as possible.

HUNAN AND THE REVOLT.

A CASE OF IMPOTENCE.

Changsha, July 24.

The situation here bears one curious resemblance to that of the early days of the revolution: no one appears to have any clear knowledge of what is really happening. One gets a most interesting report of the proceedings of some gathering of the powers that be, a report that seems most lifelike and likely; but as soon as one gets it down in black and white along comes another report, equally likely, that is quite incompatible with the earlier one. The second report is replaced by a third and so on.

There was a long palaver at the Tutuhfu on Monday last. I am inclined to accept the reports that say the meeting was in the main unanimous. Of course there may have been warmth over comparatively small differences. But, the leaders of Hunan politics have no use for Yuan Shih-kai. The immediate situation renders it difficult to act openly: first and foremost there is the loss of the ammunition. Next, there lies the fact that Hupeh—or rather, as it is generally put here, Yuan's soldiers in Hupeh—bars the way to Kiangsi and the general mass of those with whom Hunan wishes to act.

THE SOUTH-WEST PROVINCES.

General Chiang I-wu is to be in charge of the whole of the provincial troops. He has been one of Li Yuan-hung's right hand men for some time; but he cannot away with the policy of his quondam chief and has therefore left Hupeh. T'an Yen-kai proffered his resignation: but no one is anxious to take over the burdens of his office; nor are there many who are desirous of seeing another occupy his post. Undoubtedly, Mr. T'an Yen-kai retains his popularity with the great majority of all classes; and even those who wish to quicken the pace are not so blind as not to see that there is less chance of really getting more done with a more vigorous but less popular Tutuh than there is at present.

Yunnan has a Hunanese for Tutuh (Te'ai O). The expectations are that that province will merely follow suit. Kueichow is not likely to follow as closely as Yunnan, but there is no expectation that Yuan can rely on any of these south western provinces for help.

A FIERCE ENGAGEMENT.

Kiukiang, July 26.

The Hukow forts fell this morning to the Government. The fighting prior to this was undoubtedly the most fierce that has yet taken place in the present war. The Government troops report very few casualties on their side, on account of their superior guns, but an eye-witness of the battle states that they suffered heavily, having to wade through rice-fields in the teeth of rifle fire.

The Government troops outnumbered the Kiangsi soldiers and cornered a large number of them on the western peninsula of land at the entrance to the lake. The Government army started to move in the direction of the Poyang Lake in the formation of a fan from the end of the Lushan range to the river bank on Wednesday. On Thursday afternoon the river bank division had progressed so far as to be shelling a village fifteen li from the forts. Those at the foot of the hill were having a stiffer time and progress was slow. In the meantime a second detachment was sent across the river to Oliphant Island and during the day this contingent prepared for the bombardment of the fort on Friday. They marched down the island unopposed and, crossing the winter channel of the river, placed large calibre guns on Beecher Point. By midnight on Thursday the Government troops on the Kiukiang bank had driven the Kiangsi soldiers up the peninsula and placed artillery on the last hill and a line of infantry from the river to the Poyang Lake. Three gun-boats and a torpedo boat left for down river at one in the morning.

On Friday from 2 till 5 a. m. the people in Kiukiang were kept awake by the sound of heavy guns, the bombardment had begun, and it proceeded all through the day and the following night.

The Government troops which had gone down Oliphant Island recrossed the river at a point below the forts, cutting off the retreat of the defenders. Proceeding a little way inland, they placed guns in such a position as to be able to drop shells into the fort from the rear. The gunboats came down river by the winter channel and in this way passed the forts without a shot being fired. They took advantage of a path cut away by the river on the Kiukiang side below the forts and forming a circle steamed up the opposite bank. When they came to the end of the cut out the fort was within range of their guns. The gunboats fired their prow guns and crossing the river turned and gave the fort the benefit of their fire. They then steamed down river under shelter of the cut-out and repeated the movement.

However, shelter was not needed, for the guns in the fort proved ineffective by dropping their missiles into the river half-way to the boats. The gunboats came through the bombardment without a single hit.

A Government statement says that the Peking army contented itself with shelling the rebels till the latter found it advisable to make a hurried departure, but an eye-witness says that the Government troops made an assault having to rush the position after crossing paddy lands. While in this position the attackers were mown down by the rebel rifle fire.

Terrible slaughter is said to have taken place among the Kiangsi soldiers, who were concerned by the Government line drawn accross the mainland end of the larger peninsula. The rebels were armed to some extent with antiquated pieces and fell easily to the Government guns. The fort fell easily this morning, and both peninsulas are now held by the Government Army which also extends some way up the lake.

The fighting on the Takutang road at the eastern foot of the hill reached its fiercest yesterday afternoon. The rebels were in a strong position on a hill with a valley, paddy land, between them and the enemy. The rebels were too spread out for artillery to be of much use and the Government troops had to carry out the attack with rifles and Maxims. The Government troops carried the position last night. They secured two rebel guns. The Government troops to-day are making an effort to drive back the rebels along the echo of Western side of the Lushan range. The victorious army are in possession of Watszling, and the present fighting is at the Langchow pass, a strong position held by the rebels. Skirmishes, too, are taking place along the foot of the hill at this side of the mountain with the evident purpose of preventing the Kiangsi troops forcing a road this way to Lienhwatang.

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

LIFE-SAVER'S MEDAL FOR DOG.

"Nell," an Airedale terrier belonging to a Dudly policeman, is to receive the bronze medal of the Canine Society for saving life from fire. Her barking and running to and fro at the foot of the stairs attracted attention and a bedroom was found full of smoke, with a child sleeping in a cot. So dense was the smoke that the constable had to crawl on his hands and knees to open the window. There is little doubt that the child would have been suffocated if the dog had not given warning.

PRINCE ALEXANDER OF BATTENBERG'S LOSS.

Scotland Yard is investigating the mysterious disappearance of a jewel-case, the contents of which are valued at £5,000, which has been lost. The victim of the loss is Prince Alexander of Battenberg, who missed the jewel-case between Rise Hall, near Hull, where he had been staying, and Doncaster, on his return to London. The jewels consist of two sets of sleevelinks set with diamonds, pearls, sapphires, five tie-pin sets and four of jewelled studs.

TITANIC "LOOK OUT" MAN DEAD.

A link with the Titanic disaster has been broken by the death, at the Sailors' Home, Southampton, of Reginald Robinson Lee, who as lookout man was in the "crow's nest" of the liner when she foundered on her maiden trip to America a year ago last April. Lee was an experienced seaman, having served in various vessels for fifteen years. Latterly he had been employed by the Union-Castle Line, and arrived home from the Cape only the other day. He was found dead on the floor of his room. Death was due to heart failure following pneumonia and pleurisy. His friends say he had never been the same since the disaster.

THE KING'S GRAPES.

The royal vine near Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park, the exact age of which is not known, though its history has been traced back 140 years, bears this year between 800 and 1,000 bunches weighing over 4lbs. The vine, which is of the black Hamburg variety, is still growing and the vinery will soon have to be enlarged, although it has already a roof area of 2,400 feet. The King is said to prefer these grapes to any others.

SITE FOR RODIN'S FAMOUS STATUE IN LONDON.

The bronze cast of Rodin's famous statue, "The Burghers of Calais" (the "Evening News" states) is to be placed on the new Embankment now being constructed at Millbank between the Tate Gallery and the Houses of Parliament. The statue has been presented to London by the National Art Collections Fund. The new Embankment scheme includes an extension of the Victoria Gardens by two and a half acres and a 600 yards' esplanade along the river bank. When complete it will balance the Albert Embankment running from St. Thomas's Hospital towards Vauxhall. The total cost of the work will be £1,335,000. The Rodin group will be fixed on a high pedestal in the centre of the new gardens.

SCHOOL STRIKE THREAT.

Children carrying flags and banners marched in procession in mail week throuh the village of Haslington, near Crewe, as a protest against the action of the local Education Sub-Committee in appointing another headmaster to the new Cheshire County School there in place of the headmaster of the temporary school, Mr. J. M. Owen. A number of the villagers have sent a petition to the authorities threatening that unless Mr. Owen is reinstated not a child will enter the new school, which was formally opened yesterday. As the members of the Cheshire Council and their friends arrived at the school they were jeered at, and a large banner bearing the words: "We want justice for Mr. Owen" was fixed on the school gate. The children surrounded the school during the ceremony and sang "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

CRITIC BURNT IN EFFIGY.

The fishing town of Leigh-on-Sea is indignant concerning a certain member of the Southend Town Council, who called it "dirty little slum village" at a public meeting of the Council of Leigh. It has culminated in the burning of his effigy on the beach in the presence of some thousands of people. At the head of the procession was a police officer, followed by the "Director of Ceremonies" in deep mourning. A banner bore the inscription, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour." Four men carrying a coffin containing the effigy followed, and the rear was brought up by numbers of men and women in black. The procession passed through the principal streets, a euphonium playing the "Dead March." On the Billet Wharf the coffin was hauled to the top of a pile of faggots and burned, amid the cheers of the spectators.

PROTESTS AGAINST EXTREME FASHIONS.

At La Crosse, Wisconsin, twenty-five girls in a Young Women's Christian Association camp who adopted "bloomers" for hill climbing and rambling through the woods have been told by the matron that they will have to wear skirts or leave the camp. Miss Marion Gibson, an Oak Park clubwoman, has issued an appeal to the women of Illinois to fight the slashed, transparent and bloomer skirts. In her appeal she says:—"Wy will the women of Illinois not make a stand? We have a vote now and a high standard of womanhood to maintain. Let us maintain it against the ridiculous fashions of to-day. Cannot we do something for the poor, weak, silly girl, or the brazen woman who has not the strength nor decency to protect her modesty by suitable dress? These women should be arrested as disorderly, for they cause disorder. The entire sex is losing the respect of good men."

CURIOUS MARRIAGE TANGLE.

A double wedding which took place at Greenfield, Indiana, has produced a complicated table of relationship which is unusual even for this country, where easy divorce and inter-marriages are responsible for curious family tangles. The brides were mother and daughter and the bridegrooms were uncle and nephew. The eldest couple, Mr. and Mrs. Iley Vest, were married several years ago, but were divorced after a brief married life. Mr. Veet married as his second wife a Miss Pearl Davis, who died recently, and his former wife married a Mr. Joseph Lunsford whom she divorced shortly afterwards. The other bridegroom on Tuesday was Mr. Clay Vest, and his bride was the daughter of his aunt's second husband. He now becomes a nephew of his step-father-in-law, and a cousin of his father-in-law, who was the second husband of his mother-in-law.

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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

NEW BOOK BY THE EDITOR OF THE "HIBBERT JOURNAL."

Messrs. Holt announce for autumn publication in America "The Magic Formula," by Mr. L. P. Jacks, and Messrs. William and Norgate announce for autumn publication in England "All Men are Ghosts," by the same author. It would be too good news that the editor of the "Hibbert Journal" is this year to publish simultaneously two different books in the two hemispheres, and we may take it that we have here one more instance of that practice of duplicate titles which is so often a vexation to the librarian and the bibliographer. The issue, however, of even one volume by so thoughtful ingenious, and humorous a writer as Mr. Jacks is event enough for a wide and widening circle, and it will be all the more welcome that it is to be a volume of essays. Mr. Jacks is nothing if not an essayist. It is true that he has written theological works, but the three volumes by which he is best known are volumes of essays. Between "Mad Shepherds" and "Among the Idol-makers" came "The Alchemy of Thought." This is the least popular of the three. Its topics are philosophical, it has a central thesis, and its appeal is chiefly in those who have some knowledge of the systems of thought of the day. Nevertheless, it is philosophy as the lay reader seldom finds it written. It is, as a jubilant reviewer exclaimed, "full of warm, red, human matter." There is exquisitely chosen English; there is humour; there is imagination. Mr. Jacks can, in the most graceful and leisurely way, embroider upon his theme; he can toy with a phrase, and in such a paper as "Devil's Island and the Isles of Omniscience" he develops a pretty gift of allegory. Allegory, too, is part of the charm of "The Castaway," the opening essay in "Among the Idol-makers." This is a writing entirely after the heart of Stevenson. Perhaps if Stevenson had not lived we would not have heard of the boy who, fired by "Robinson Crusoe," longed to be cast upon a desert island, and the turn of thought by which the boy, when he realises that there are practically no islands suitable for his purpose nowadays, comes to realise that all the souls about him are, in their way, desolate islands is much in the spirit of "The Lantern Bearers." At the opposite pole, as a narrative from this is the charming sketch "Mary," into which the author works certain of his experiences in America, and which, appropriately, made its first appearance in the "Atlantic Monthly."

DELIGHTFUL SATIRE.

Neither of these papers, however, is the best thing in the book. That award lies between "The Tragedy of Professor Denison" and "Made out of Nothing." In the former the description of the Reformer's Paradise gives opportunity for some delightfully satiric writing on certain of the fads of our time, while Professor Denison himself, with his rigorously systematised mind, for whom the world is "an embodied syllogism," is an excellent conception. "In that world events never 'happened.' They 'took place,' falling into niches which had been fitted and upholstered for their reception before the foundation of the world. Seats, so to say, had been reserved for them, and the events arrived, like people at the opera, each one with the numbered ticket in his hand." If there is the suggestion of philosophy here, "cheerfulness" exuberantly "breaks in" in "Made out of Nothing," in which the picture of the amiable, unconscious swindler Rodbright, with his luggacity, his enterprise, and his odd views, is enough to make the fortune of a book. Mr Jacks's variety of power is obvious, and every successive volume has brought a liquid novi." What the new book will bring time will show; meanwhile those who have sufficient philosophic culture to appreciate him in all his range write him down as one of the best essayists of a time where that form is being practised with immense skill.

A NEW SERIES.

Messrs. Dent intimate the publication—apparently in conjunction with a Parisian publisher—of a new series of cheap French reprints under the title "Collection Gallia." The first batch of ten volumes is announced, and contains, in addition to works of such classics as Balzac, Musset, Pascal, and La Fontaine, Flaubert's "La Tentation de Saint Antoine," Maurice Barres's "L'Ennemi des Lois," and Etienne Lamy's "La Femme de Demain." The news is interesting, because Messrs. Dent have already a similar French series, and it is apparent that the new collection is to supersede it while taking over certain of its issues. It is further interesting to note that the editor is to be M. Sarolea. M. Sarolea is one of the recent "finds" of the British public. He was known in a wide circle as a man of independent views and of vast information before the days of the Scottish invasion of France, but the appearance of the "Collection Nelson," which placed his books on the counters of every considerable bookseller in the United Kingdom, made his name public property. Then came "Everyman," which revealed still more of his powers. That paper—the most modern of the of the weeklies—has been criticised upon various grounds. It has been twitted with depending too much on well-known names and with giving up too much space to correspondence, and, finally with discovering no new writers. One writer, however, it has revealed, and that is M. Sarolea. There may be two opinions upon M. Sarolea's editorial tact, but none upon the freshness, vigour, and consistency of his writing, and some of the best work in writing English "Everyman" has been done by him.

WRITING ENGLISH.

The book on "The writing of English" which Professor W. T. Brewster has just contributed to the "Home University Library" is a useful little volume, sensible in its teaching and not over-rigidly conventional in its manner. He is probably speaking as a professor and out of his experience of the compositions of students when he talks of the ambitious style affected by some young men when they set out to write. "Few things," he says, "are more distressingly funny to one who knows anything about the English language than to see the efforts made by certain misguided amateurs to get away from common words and to use odd and antic expressions." One knows what he means. There seems to be in the development of some writers period corresponding to that of teething in infancy, when they will use archaisms, Latinisms, barbarisms, and inflations—anything rather than say a plain thing in a way. If youthful writing got into print more easily than it does we would see more of it, for it is far from uncommon. It is probably due to a long spell of academic training—especially if the training has been largely in the classic languages,—when the student has been familiarised with words rather than with things. The result is, as Mr. Brewster says, often "distressingly," and the practice is vicious. Nevertheless it implies the existence of two principles, both of which are necessary to the outfit of a writer if he is to be anything of the artist in language. One of these is an aversion to the commonplace as being next in point of offensiveness to the cliche, and one who has shuddered over so lawful a phrase as "deservedly popular" is not likely to perpetrate "conspicuous by its absence" or "was made the recipient of." The other is a love of words for their own sakes. A man will not write well unless he loves the words he writes. This perception, if not developed early, will probably not be developed at all, and if it is developed early will probably be developed in excess.

HYMN WRITER AND ROMANTIST.

Next month twelve new volumes are to be added to "Everyman's Library," and once more Mr. Rhys brings new things to light. Few know that the author of the hymn "Art thou weary" wrote a romance. Mr. Saintsbury does not so much as mention it in his "Nineteenth Century Literature." But J. M Neale's "The Fall of Constantinople" is, we are assured, "an historical romance to be counted with the best of its English kind." Then, equally little known, is Mme. Calderon de la Barca's "Life in Mexico," which is described as "one of the most vividly entertaining books of travel and pleasant vagabondage ever put into print." Two antologies are of interest. "Æsop's and other Fables" is to contain those of Bidpai and those from classical, French, German, Celtic, and modern sources, while "A Century of Essays" is to begin with specimens from the period before Montaigne and to close with some of quite recent date. There are also translations from Ibsen, Swedenborg, Balzac, and Dostoievsky. A further interesting item is a "Life of W. E. Gladstone," by Mr. G. W. E. Russel, a reprint of the volume contributed in 1891 by Mr. Russell to Mr. Stuart Reid's "Queen's Prime Ministers" series.

LONDON TRAFFIC PROBLEM

A NEW BOARD OF CONTROL.

The Select Committee on Motor Traffic published a Report on Aug. 14 which advises the creation of a new traffic authority and makes a number of recommendations for the protection of the public against the dangers of the various power-driven vehicles in the streets. The Report describes the rapid growth of traffic in London, giving figures which the Committee are justified in calling stupendous, and pointing out that the problem presented is becoming month by month more intractable.

The main proposals are:—

That a new traffic branch of the Board of Trade should be set up to advise Parliament on all metropolitan traffic matters.

That county councils in the metropolitan area should have "the widest possible by-law making powers," subject to confirmation by the new traffic authority.

That all "mechanical stage carriages and hackney carriages be brought under closer control."

That special speed limits be imposed on motor-omnibuses and other heavy motor traffic "where conditions are especially dangerous."

That closer control of traffic should be exercised by the police.

That traffic points should be fixed at a greater number of crossings and more refuges provided.

That the measures already taken through the schools to warn children and parents should be extended.

These and some other proposals are made because the Committee are convinced that there should be a simplification in the control of traffic and "a speeding up of every department of municipal and Parliamentary government by the concentration of responsibility and legislative and administrative power into closer compass."

GRAIN ELEVATORS.

There are few matters in which our farmers are more deeply interested than in the economic handling of their produce in transit to market, and they will therefore rightly regard the decision of the New South Wales Government to recommend Parliament to grant the necessary authority for the introduction of the bulk sytsem of dealing with wheat as marking an important stage in the development of Australian agriculture. Victoria is equally convinced, as the result of exhaustive enquiries, of the desirableness of the system, but proposes by means of commissioners to obtain the latest information from the United States and Canada as to details connected with its working, so as far as possible to ensure the installation of elevators and other appliances of the latest pattern. New South Wales adopted a different method for getting at the same result, and imported from America a grain expert to advise upon the practicableness of adapting American processes to Australian conditions. It is by the report of this expert that the Government have been convinced of the expediency of introducing the bulk system of handling wheat. In "The Chronicle" last week an Australian agricultural expert described the impressions formed in his mind after a personal inspection of Canadian methods of dealing with grain. He found that as compared with our own costly and laborious processes it must be credited with "economy of labor and quick despatch of the product reduction to a minumum of waste by vermin and other causes and a big saving in cornsacks." Reduced to figures it appears to be claimed by ex-Australian farmers resident in Canada that the average saving represents one shilling a bushel to the farmer. This is probably too high an estimate and the evidence taken by the Victorian Commission last year does not entirely support so sanguine a view, after due allowance is made for interest on the capital cost of all the appliances which it would be necessary to install, and the salaries of the numerous officials indispensable in a scheme of any considerable magnitude. Still the whole trend of the avaliable evidence is that the farmer in the United States and Canada does benefit pecuniarily by a reduction in the cost of transport of his produce brought about by the elevator system, which has the further advantage of dispensing with some of the most laborious processes connected with agriculture.

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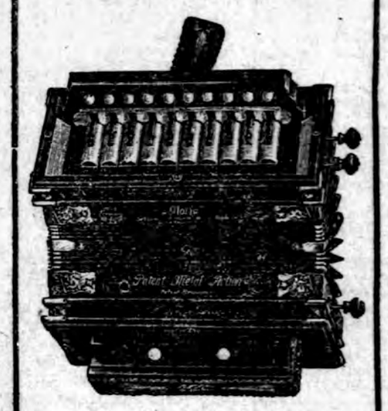

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